THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

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WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23 1864. NO. 8.

Good Cheer.

The rumors thicken upon us, that the national recognition will not long be delayed. We have faith in the reception of Mr. Preston in Mexico. Our telegraphic despatches speak of "recognition rumors as again current in European financial circles. It is now said that France will act alone in case of a negative reply from England." Our Confederate bonds continue to advance, and confidence in our strength and determination is revived. The attack of Lord Derby and D'Israeli on the English administration, discloses much strength. On a motion for the correspondence in the Laird ram case, the ministry was only successful by twenty-five majority. When the opposition shows this strength, and on comparatively a weak point, the ministry commences to totter. The popular mind too is being deeply moved, and petitions for our recognition, signed by the most influential of the nobility and citizens, are circulating thoughout England.

In the north, a violent feud, each day becoming more exasperated and bitter on the presidential question, is raging—involving politicians and military men in unrelenting opposition. Meade is under arrest, and Sickles the accuser. Chase intrigues against his master, and Blair denounces Chase; while Seward and Lord Lyons have turned their attention from State affairs to lansquenet and "seven up," from which games it is said Earl Russell derives the profits, whichever wins.

The military draft is resisted—collisions have taken place between the troops and the people of southern Illinois, while mobs of a similar character are working in Pensylvania, Ohio and other States.

On our side, our glorious soldiers have shed hope, trust and confidence over the land, by their noble re-enlistment. Congress, by its acts to fill their ranks and to provide a currency of value for their support and maintenance, and by its sound exposition of a true peace proposition, has stimulated the popular ardor and fired the national enthusiasm.

The spring campaign in Mississippi, Florida, north Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, has opened with signal and uninterrupted success.

Individual deeds of daring, such as Col. Wood's, at Newbern, Lieut. Glassell's and Dixon's at Charleston, and the unrivalled achievement of captain Fitzhugh, of the fifth regiment Virginia Cavalry, and his fifteen men on the eastern shore, have elevated chivalry to its highest point, and the whole aspect of affairs is bright, cheering and exhilerating. Let the State authorities speed on the work. Our own Governor will, we are sure. His heart and soul are in the cause.

It is well for our people to be assured that the selfish nomination of himself by Mr. Holden, will scarce disturb the general harmony in this State. No material opposition will exist to Gov. Vance. He will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority, and we have every belief that party agitation and excitement, (except the little in and around Mr. Holden) will be subdued until our war for independence is crowned with success.

Dr. Leach and Desertion.

The successful competitor who beat us for Congress in the 3rd District, rather twits us because of our resignation from the army, and, in his mixed up way, he accuses us of desertion, and compares us to the "poor deluded men of Nethercutt's battalion." In his spite against us he makes a very grave charge against his own son, who was an officer in the army, and who deserted, as we did, by tendering his resignation, which was accepted.—See what malice will do. By the way, Dr. Leach, during the last campaign, in his speech at Goldsboro', told the people that he had had a *son killed in the service*—and he described his death in doleful terms, and his gratitude to the Yankee woman who nursed him and wiped the death sweat from his brow—as also his affection for the spot of earth where he was laid. Will the Doctor be good enough to give us the name of this son?—We will be happy to publish his name.

In mentioning the fact of the resignation of young Dr. Leach, we are not to be understood as imputing desertion—nor to question his reasons: but only to show the folly of our old competitor in thus striking right and left, and "going it blindly"—not caring who he hits.

It was a hard blow to his partner, Mr. Holden, when he alluded to the deserters who were hanged. It must have made more vivid, an impression which time cannot efface.

No deserter will ever lay at our door the ignominy of his death; but many have at Mr. Holden's; and the dying message of James King to his bereaved family—"the reading of Mr. Holden's paper has brought me to this," is an echo from the grave that will never die away.

HEAVY FUNDING.—The amount funded in Confederate four per cent. bonds, at the Depository in this city, up to Saturday last, was $1,086,400.

The Venomous Tooth.

It is some consolation to know, that if we have fallen under the slanderous pen of Mr. Holden, we but share the fate of every good and eminent man in the State. At one time or another he has poured his dirty phial upon them all. We shall commence to let the people of North Carolina see what he has said in defamation of all her honest citizens, and some things he has said of those not quite so worthy.

The first bite of the venomous tooth enters the skin of his present partner in slander, Dr. Leach. In the Standard of the 28rd of February, 1859, will be found this statement:

"Such a scene as here followed, to attempt "to report it would be as futile as an artist's "attempt to paint a sigh or a dying groan.—"Leach commenced belaboring the clerk's "desk, and kept on exclaiming "outrageous "insult," &c., whilst Turner kept shouting "at the top of his voice * * go on, Leach! "go on, Leach! Stop the reading, Leach. * "It's infamous. Stop it, Leach. During all "this time, Mr. Leach was going on as loudly "as he could shout. He had ceased to be at "the desk and was now stalking the centre "isle. Loud cries of *order* rang from all "parts of the Senate. * * Nothing could "be heard but from Leach and Turner. * * "Mr Leach approached Messrs. Ashe and "Martin and violently gesticulated at them. "* * The scene lasted about four hours.—"REPORTER.

"The Register takes the part of Messrs "Leach and Turner, in their disorganizing and "disorderly conduct in the Senate on the last "night of the session. * *

"We witnessed the scene from first to last, "and our able and laborious reporter, Mr. "Spelman, has given a truthful and graphic "sketch of it. Mr. Leach can plead the excuse of a hasty and ungovernable temper, "and we learn that he regrets much of what "he said and did on the occasion.—*Standard, "Editorial.*"

It will thus be seen that Mr. Spelman, who was then considered an "able and laborious" reporter of Mr. Holden, gave a graphic sketch of, perhaps, the most disorderly scene that ever occurred in North Carolina. In that report Mr. Leach—who is denominated LEACH—figured the most prominent actor.

The denunciation of it by Mr. Spelman is adopted by Mr. Holden—who only allows to Dr. Leach the excuse of a "hasty and ungovernable temper." Yet now, Mr. Holden is cheek by jowl in political affiliation with this same Dr. Leach—recommended him for Congress—that he may re-enact before the nation at Richmond a scene similarly disorganizing and disorderly.

We shall lay before that body in full the evidences of Dr. Leach's disloyalty to the country, and to [illegible] will ever get there as a member.

Thus, not even Dr. Leach has escaped the "venomous tooth." This biter has been bitten. And their present affinity has not effaced from the public remembrance the record of disorderly conduct, as a Senator, which Mr. Holden has made for him.

Appendix Writing.

Our old competitor, Dr. Leach, has turned from his arduous duties as Scribe and Secretary, a rejuvenated T. Hardy, into a literary writer. Except so far as he, at the instigation, we fear, of Mr. Holden, has adopted the malicious libel of Geo. N. Sanders, we have no fault to find in his production. We recognize the political part of his essay to be a fair hit, and we pardon the style for the sake of the writer. We are half inclined to overlook much that has heretofore seemed inexcusable; for it is now evident, not only that this is the Doctor's own offspring, but that those circulars which have heretofore gone to the public over his initials have been fathered upon him—and we doubt very much if he yet comprehends what was in them. When he refuses to retract then, any thing he has said, no especial inference is to be drawn therefrom, as we are by no means certain that the Doctor knows what has been said over his initials.

Suffolk.

We are happy to chronicle the success of Gen. M. W. Ransom in expelling the Yankees from Suffolk. He gave them a merited chastisement, killing and wounding a number of them, capturing a piece of artillery and much valuable stores. We wish Gen. Ransom all possible success. His merits as a soldier and his qualities as a civilian of marked and eminent ability, are appreciated by his fellow citizens.

In this connection, we have been pleased to hear, and hope that the report is well founded, that Brigadier General, Martin has been promoted to be Major General, and Col W. J. Clarke to be Brigadier General. If this be true, it will be a fit testimonial of approbation to two officers of distinguished merit.

Andrew's Mounted Artillery Drill.

The author, Lieut. Col R. Snowden Andrews, laid upon our table a short time since a copy of this work, compiled from standard military works, according to the latest regulations. We have been pressed so much that we have not been able to give it an earlier notice. It is dedicated to the great "Stonewall Jackson," and is published by Evans and Cogswell, of Charleston, and appears to be a valuable compilation for a very useful branch of the service.

Our Resignation.

The *author of the appendix* finds fault with our resignation. What does he think of this:

"RESIGNATION OF COL. D. K. MCRAE.—The "following letter of resignation from Col. McRae "to Gov. Vance will surprise many. The reasons he gives for the step are such as to satisfy his friends and the public. If devotion "to the cause, unflinching courage, hard service "and hard fighting entitle a man to promotion, "surely Col. McRae has merited it.—*Raleigh "Standard, Nov. 26th*, 1862.

The above was written at a time when Mr. Holden had some "devotion to the cause"—when "unflinching courage, hard service and hard fighting" on the side of the Confederacy entitled a soldier to his respectful consideration and praise. *Now*, he finds no pleasure in such qualities; but after suspending his paper, he allows in his office a private publication, wherein all these qualities are denied, and this very act of resignation which he had just published, is denounced (stupidly, it is true,) as desertion.

This was an easy task for Mr. Holden. To serve political purposes his pen and paper have been all the while devoted; and all prominent men in the State have fallen alike under his vituperation or adulation, as the occasion required. It was thus he fell, step by step, in influence from the position to which energy of character and talent, and private rectitude had elevated him, until now, as a politician, he stands without one representative sympathizer in the nation, whose association is of value to him.

We put the two testimonies side by side, and rely on the old adage that when rogues (political of course) differ, honest men get their dues.

The *author* further says, Col. McRae is the "last man on the earth to attempt to blacken the reputation of a gentleman." We haven't done it. Certainly not in the Doctor's case. We have never struck at any gentleman's or at his reputation, at all. We have only assailed his disloyal and pernicious political teachings. If we should ever do by him as he has most maliciously done by us, attack his reputation, we should not try to blacken it. If we use any color at all, we shall endeavor to whiten it. But we do not edit this journal to attack private characters; and the bad example of Dr. Leach shall not change our purpose.

The author says—"It is easier for Col. McRae to fight the Yankees on paper, than on the battle field." We have tried the latter, and do not pretend that it is an easy business. We are now engaged in the former, and we admit that it is not as *neat* a job as good taste could desire. We are sorry that our old competitor seems not to have the ability or inclination to fight *the Yankees* on either. His fort in pugnacity [illegible] and fellow citizens, and *negotiate* with the Yankees—which he calls "carrying the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other."

Dr. J. T. Leach.

This notorious ignoramus and traitor to his country's best interests, has issued a pamphlet which somebody has licked into a somewhat readable shape, in which he has seen proper to speak in a somewhat ridiculous manner of the junior editor of the Confederate. This man has been elected to a seat in Congress, and if the junior editor of the Confederate were as insignificant and contemptible in his sphere as this assinine scribbler will be there, he indeed would deserve the contumely of every decent man. But we have been an editor for near fifteen years, and have conducted as popular a journal as was ever published in the State—during which time we have had to put in shape some of the scribblings of this same Leach. For such a stupid creature to attempt a fling at our capacity for editorial duties, is ridiculous in the extreme. The junior editor of the Confederate shares with the able senior editor the duties and responsibilities of the conduct of the paper, and is ready to measure swords with this redoubtable knight of the quill at any time he may desire.

Personal.

I have consulted my friends in reference to the recent libel put in circulation by Dr. Leach and Mr. Holden, and their counsel confirms my own judgment. Mr. Holden has been several times challenged by gentlemen whom he had insulted, and in each case he denied satisfaction, declining to accept, for such reasons as have no reason to expect he would act otherwise now. In order to obtain personal satisfaction I should be obliged to attack him on sight. To do this would be to yield to him all the legal advantages, and to assume an inequality for myself, and if I should slay him, my usefulness in my present position would be wholly lost. There are some personal offences which might demand a resort of this kind, at whatever consequences—as a gross insult, face to face, which would stir the blood to immediate action, when the legal position would be equal—or a gross vituperation by abusive epithets, which no gentleman would live under.

But this is not one of those cases. Indeed, the circumstances of this case make a resort to another forum for defence and protection necessary. This libel imputes fraud and dishonesty as a public agent—and if these accusors were more unworthy, exoneration from even suspicion would be my first duty, and this can only be obtained in a court of justice. I have therefore instructed my counsel to issue writs for libel against Mr. Holden and Dr. Leach, so that in the courts they may have an opportunity of making good their charge, or stand rebuked and punished for malicious defamation. To those friends who proffered to come to Raleigh to stand by my side against any supposed action of Mr. Holden's mob, I am much indebted. But I beg them to feel no uneasiness on my account. I am quite able to take care of myself, and quite ready to do so.

D. K. McRAE.

Governor Vance.

As we foresaw, the speech of Governor Vance is regarded as a wonderful production, and has already stamped him with a national renown. We regarded it at the moment when we read it, as in the main a wise, logical, patriotic effort—abounding in sound thought, wholesome instruction and couched in terms of jest, humor and sublime eloquence, admirably adapted to his audience, and displaying a mind of varied and splendid attainment. We thought it the best stump speech we had ever read—and our estimate has not been depreciated by the press of the country.

We are no political or party supporter of Governor Vance. He has been in party matters a party man. If we support him, it is as a patriot, who has served his State, and still serves her well in the great cause. We support him not as a conservative, but, as a member of the confederate party. We support him against disloyalty, against a party which when organised, will be essentially a TORY PARTY, and which will be known hereafter as such. Besides, we are a true North Carolinian, and always proud of North Carolina genius.

A chief reason why Governor Vance has received his just national appreciation from his speech is, "because he had a competent reporter" to set him down as he uttered his thoughts. Many great speeches, and much State reputation have been lost to North Carolina for the want of this. We are indebted to the Richmond Enquirer for it in this instance, and we would be glad to show our obligation by sharing with that press the onus of the undertaking.

Governor Vance's re-election grows more certain every day. He will soon be before the people, and Mr. Holden will be obliged to meet him, or refuse the call of the people.

Small Crumbs of Comfort.

The adherents of the self-nominated gubernatorial candidate appear to be driven to that desperate strait which induces them, like sinking mariners, to convulsively catch at even the most waif-like straws, and to be able to find comfort in the fancy sketches of *alleged* war correspondents, wherein perversion is made to assume the place of facts. In a late issue of the Progress, what purports to be an extract from the letter of a soldier, asserts that the army vote will be cast for Holden, &c. Now *perhaps* some soldier has so written—but if so, a *fact* of rare occurrence, indubitably proves either that no soldier so wrote, or that such soldier drew entirely upon fancy and set up such imaginings as fact. The circumstance referred to is, that on the train from Weldon to this place, a few days since, there chanced to be eighty-one North Carolina soldiers, when it was suggested that a vote be taken, as between Governor Vance and the *would be* Governor, which was done by an officer in the party, with the following result: Vance SEVENTY-NINE; Holden TWO—one of this wise minority so voting with the remark: "I *vote for Holden kos he'll stop the war so soon as he be elected.*"

Returned Prisoners.

We were glad to welcome Colonels Boyd and Blacknall back to their friends, after their long and irksome imprisonment. They both appear to be in good health and spirits. Both were confined at Johnson's Island, with many other North Carolina officers, and though their fare was not of the best, we gather from these officers that they managed to endure their hardships. The abandonment of Butler's claim to be recognized, has re-opened facilities for exchange, and we hope soon to have our soldiers and officers free. Col. Cantwell was left at Point Lookout, but we may look for his exchange at once. This will be very gratifying to his friends here.

ROLL OF HONOR.—A correspondent from Halifax informs us that Brig. Gen. Junius Daniel, on a visit home some time since, caused a considerable amount of food to be sold to the poor, at extraordinary low rates. He sold corn at $15 per barrel, and peas at $3 per bushel, when they were selling at $25. Gen. D. has sold from his plantation food to the poor for $1,800 less than the market price: and he told one of his neighbors to inquire into the condition of a soldier's family, and if they needed any thing, to go to his farm and get it. Such conduct is noble and generous. A man thus filled with a noble charity, will always render his country noble service upon the battle-field.

Another correspondent makes honorable mention of noble conduct on the part of Rev. Wm. H. and I. W. Cunniggim, of Greene county, for their benevolent care and attention to needy soldiers' families. The former spends nearly two-thirds of his time attending to their various necessities, and both have been selling corn to them at $1 a bushel, bacon at 10 to 12½ cents per pound, and other necessities in proportion. The names of such men should be inscribed in characters of living light, while their good deeds are enshrined in the grateful hearts of the poor and needy.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States, is to meet in Charlotte, N. C., on the 5th of next month.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, BY BRANSON & FARRAR.

THE GEOGRAPICAL READER, with Maps, is just published. This is the only Geography published in the Confederacy, and is to be followed by a Common School Geography. Send in your orders soon. Price $2,00

THE JACK MORGAN SONGSTER, now in press, will be ready soon. Price 75 cts.

YORK'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR—third edition, is just published. It is entirely a Southern work, and is one of the best Grammars published. Price $2,00.

THE DIXIE PRIMER—one of the cheapest and best books for children, has gone through the second edition with great popularity. Price per hundred, $25,00.

THE FIRST DIXIE READER is now ready. Mrs. M. B. Moore, author of the series. Price 75 cents.

THE DIXIE SPELLING BOOK is now in press, and will be ready as soon as possible. Price $1,50.

HESPER AND OTHER POEMS, by Thos. H. Hill—second edition nearly exhausted. Send in your orders. Price $1,50.

MYRTLE LEAVES, now in press, shall be issued as soon as possible under the circumstances. It will be a popular book. Price $2,00.

MORVEN AND LINDA, by Rev. A. W. Mangum. Beautiful and good. Price $1,00.

FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION, contains a number of pleasant writing exercises. The only book of the kind published in the Confederacy.—Price $2,00.

HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS—suited to Sabbath Schools, and to soldiers in camp, the best book of the sort yet published. Price 50 cents.

The usual deductions made to the trade.

N. B.—Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must send 10 cents extra on each dollar to pay postage. BRANSON & FARRAR.

Raleigh, March 16, 1864. mh 16—7-w

SOUTHERN PUBLICATIONS ON HAND.

The Rival Administrations,	$1 00
Scriptural Views of National Trials,	3 00
The Bohemian,	1 25
The Seige of Vicksburg,	2 50
Hunter's Piano Fort Instruction,	3 00
Warren's Surgery	5 00
Gilliam's Manual,	9 00
Army Regulations,	5 00
Evolutions of the Line,	5 00
Wheeler's Cavalry,	6 50
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	75
Napoleons Maxims of War,	1 00
Cavalry Drill, by Patten,	1 50
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 00
The Volunteer's Hand-book,	1 00
School of the Guides,	1 00
Second Year of the War,	5 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
Smith's English Grammar, revised,	2 00
Our Own Speller,	1 50
The Dixie Primer, Pictorial,	50
The Confederate Primer,	50
Our Own Primer,	50
Southern Methodist Primer,	50
First Book in Composion,	2 00
Our Own First Reader,	75
The First Dixie Reader,	75
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Geographical Reader with Maps	2 00
Hill's Poems,	1 50
The Guerillas, Dialogues,	50
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Wesleyan Catechism, No 2,	50
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The Confederate—A Romantic Essay,	2 00
Soldier Boy Songster,	1 00

N. B.—Those ordering books by mail should send an extra ten cents on the dollar, for postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR.

mh 16—7-w Raleigh, N. C.

Wayne County, North Carolina.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1864.

Cenith Jones, vs. Heirs at law of Benj Jones, dec'd. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Jones and Jesse Jones, two of the defendants in this cause, are beyond the limits of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Weekly Confederate, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them. Witness, S. H. Denmark, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Goldsboro', the 3rd Monday of February, A. D. 1864.

5-w6w. S. H. DENMARK, Clerk.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court of Law
HALIFAX COUNTY. } Fall Term 1863.

Daniel and Hervey vs. Thoms N. Rowlins.

Original attachment levied on land.

In this case it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks, notifying the defendant, that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, and replevies and pleads, judgment will be ordered against him and the land levied on, will be sold to satisfy the plaintiffs debt.

Witness, James M. Grizzard, Clerk of said Court, at office in Halifax town, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September 1863.

Issued 1st March, 1864.

6-w6t JAS. M. GRIZZARD, C. S. C.

North Carolina, } Court of Equity, Fall
WARREN COUNTY. } Term, 1863.

Marion Sanders and Sarah N. his wife, N. T. Green and Lucy N. his wife, John H. Murphy and Caroline M. his wife, Thomas P. Alston, William W. Alston and Frederick McWilliams.

vs.

Benjamin A. Lavender, Wm. Tool and Florence his wife, Benj A. Lavender, Jr., Eliza Ann Beddie, Joel Lupton and James White.

In this case it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., as to the non-resident defendants, to wit: Eliza Ann Beddie, Joel Lupton and James White, for six weeks, notifying them of the filing of this bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1864, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed, and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Warrenton, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1863.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

Issued 13th day of February, 1864. 5-6w.

THE CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two dollars per square for each insertion. Marriages, notices and obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with promptness, and as neatly as can be done anywhere in the Southern Confederacy.

Court of Equity for Wake County,
Seaton Tom, Jas. Gean High vs.
The Heirs of Madison High, dec'd, and others

Petition for sale of land.

It appearing that the defendants in this cause, to-wit: Leonidas High, and Martha, his sister, and her husband, (if she be married) are non-residents of the State, advertisement is hereby made for said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, on the First Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, at the Courthouse in Raleigh, to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, B. G. Lewis, Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake county, at office in Raleigh, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

3-w6t B. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

North Carolina, } Superior Court of Law,
WARREN COUNTY. } Fall Term, 1863.

John V. Cawthorn, Executor of Henry Cawthorn. vs.

Daniel Bowden—Original attachment levied on Land.

In this case it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the lot levied on will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's account.

Witness, Justus Kinsey, Clerk of said Court, at office in Warrenton, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1863. Issued 23d day of February, 1864.

5-w6t JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
WARREN COUNTY, } COURT OF EQUITY

John Harrison Hawkins, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, by James A. Egerton, his guardian and next friend, Charles M. Cook and John E. Miller, executors of the last will and testament of Winifred W. Hawkins, deceased, and Jane B. Miller,

Against

Benjamin E. Cook, executor of John H. Hawkins, deceased, John H. Fleming, Jane Walker, (formerly Omeary,) Benjamin E. Cook and Sally H. Cook, his wife, John H. Kimball, of the State of Tennessee, Fanny H. Kimball, of the said State of Tennessee, and Nancy Power, of the State of Mississippi.

It appearing from the affidavit filed in the office of the said Court, that John H. Kimball, Fanny H. Kimball and Nancy Power, three of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Confederate, for six weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Warrenton, on the Third Monday after the Fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken as confessed and heard exparte as to them. Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Warrenton, the Third Monday after the Fourth Monday of September, 1863.

Issued 1st day of February, 1864.

2-w6t C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court of Law
LENOIR COUNTY. } Fall Term 1863.

John H. Jackson and Rob't B. Vause vs. Moses Patterson.

Original Attachment Levied on one Town Lot in the Town of Kinston.

In this case, it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the State, for six weeks, notifying the defendant, that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the lot levied on will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's account.

Witness, Justus Kinsey, Clerk of said Court, at office at Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1863. Issued 23d day of February, 1864.

5-w6t JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

Notice.—The subscriber having at February term 1864, of Wake C. C., been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of Samuel D. Morgan, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons to present their accounts, debts, claims and demands of every kind against his said intestate, to him for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Notice is also given, that as Administrator aforesaid, he will on the 9th day of March next, at the late dwelling house of his said intestate, in the county of Wake, offer for sale, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, farming utensils; a large quantity of manufactured tobacco in hogs, and leaf tobacco, cotton in bales, house hold and kitchen furniture, and other articles, on a credit of twelve months; bond with approved sureties will be required of the purchasers. Said sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold. At the same time and place, I shall offer for hire a large number of negro slaves of my said intestate, until the 25th day of December next; bond with approved sureties will be required of the hirers. WILLIAM LAWS, Adm'r.

February 16, 1864. 4-2w.

MACHINIST WANTED.

WANTED, a good Machinist to take charge of a Steam Saw and Grist Mill. To one that will come well recommended as to sobriety, industry and skill, a liberal price will be paid.

Address, Dr. GEO. C. SUGG,
Joyner's Depot, Wilson, Co., N. C.

WANTED,

NEXT month, a School, public or private. I teach the Classics, French and English.

REFERENCES.—Judge Tyler, Richmond, Va.; Nat. Tyler, Esq., of the Enquirer, Richmond, Va., and Professor Smith, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Terms according to the currency. Address, with proposals,

GEORGE PADDISON, (Sussex,)
Gravelly Hill, P. O., Bladen, N. C.

Lost Certificate of Stock.—The undersigned has lost the following Certificate, No. 1424 for $500, issued to T. M. Cooper, Raleigh, dated July 29th 1863, and assigned over to Sam'l Martin. Every person is forbidden to purchase the same, as application will be made for its renewal.

SAM'L MARTIN.
4 6w* Salem, N. C.

For Sale.—One negro boy about thirty years of age in good health; an excellent teamster, carriage driver, and work hand.

Apply to J. M. LITTLE,
feb. 8, 1864-10 dawtw. Lexington, N. C.

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Raleigh, February 11th 1864. Proposals will be received at this office until the 25th inst., for the manufacture of Oil from the Pea Nut.

Proposals must state the price per gallon for the oil produced, as the Government will require the total produce of oil as well as oil cake.

W. W. PEISCH,
22-2tdaw3t Maj. and Chief Q. M.

[illegible] Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard and Petersburg Register, copy 3 times and send bill to Maj. Peisch.

Lost Certificate of Stock.—The undersigned has lost the following Certificate: No. 1305 for $2100, dated July 20th, 1863, issued to J. McNairy [illegible] N. C.

Every person is forbidden to purchase the same as application will be made for its renewal.

3-w6t. DAVID DULA

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864.

To the Soldiers.

Who is the soldier's friend? This is an important question, not only to the soldier, but to his family, to his parents—for many of these soldiers are young boys—to his kindred and friends. Who is the soldier's friend?—Mr. Holden has so often said *he is*, that a sort of claim is set up for him, by his continual blowing of his own trumpet; and his active partizans say, of all men, Mr. Holden is the soldier's friend. It is said he subscribes liberally, and never refuses help to the soldier's families. Now there are private charities which are shared by every generous neighbor, who neither tell of them themselves, nor have them published by others, and who would hold in some scorn any attempt to make political capital by charitable deeds.

But without following Mr. Holden in his private offices, we enquire in all fairness, what act, what public act has he done that he should be called the "soldier's friend." It cannot be disputed that he contributed to bring on this war as much as any man in North Carolina; nor can it be doubted that he was bound by every consideration of honor and every obligation of good faith to aid in putting it to speedy and successful termination. He had taught secession for ten or twelve years. He then sought a place in the Convention in order to vote for it. He did vote for it; and voted to join the Southern Confederacy and share its destinies. Now after all this, it might be supposed by some that he could have offered himself to go and take part *in the battles*. He was strong enough, well enough, and would have made a pretty fair soldier, with study and drilling.

But we pass that over to return to the question—how has he been the soldier's friend? If any friend of his will tell us, we will publish it.

We will tell how he has not been the friend of the soldier. Whoever has been in the army knows that the duties of camp are multiplied, various and arduous, and the more you can scatter these duties through a greater number, the lighter you make them fall upon each soldier. There are heavy picket duties, rough, fatiguing and dangerous. If a regiment of one hundred men has to picket a line, the burden is four times as heavy as it would be if that regiment had four hundred. So of guard duty, of detail duty, of working-party duty, &c. The man then who is for keeping the ranks well filled, so as to divide out these duties, is the soldier's friend. But this view sinks into insignificance when compared with the battle-field duty. Surely he who strives to raise our force to equal, as near as possible that of the enemy—he that would put more men to help fight, is the soldier's friend.

Heavy has been the task assigned to the soldier in this particular. Our inferiority in population has been against us, and our men have always had to fight immense odds everywhere, and the reason why victories have not been made complete has been that human nature, however endued with pluck and valor, could not bear up against the excessive disproportion of numbers. Now has Mr. Holden endeavored to fill up the army? Has he gone himself? Has he sent those he could control? If he has, to this extent he has been the *soldier's friend*. Has he aided the law in compelling others? He has not. He has been perhaps the most violent opponent of the first conscription in the State of North Carolina.

Let us look at it. The army had been raised in 1861, about May and June, the most of them for one year only. That army had suffered dreadfully from disease, and been greatly reduced in number. Many of its men were in the hospital, many had been discharged and many had died. In the spring of 1862 the enemy was making his tremendous "anaconda" effort to encoil the Confederacy in a death grip. With an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men his commander laid siege to Yorktown. Our force was scarce fifty thousand. The labors and dangers our men had to do and encounter were greatly aggravated by the smallness of our numbers. Besides, many of the volunteers were very soon to go out of service. To prevent the utter annihilation of the rest—to save the country—a conscription bill was passed and put into successful operation. Pending its passage, Mr. Holden denounced it, and did all in his power to defeat it; and would have done so if it had rested with him. Had he succeeded, the dreadful fighting of the battle of Williamsburg, of the Seven Pines, of the bloody days around Richmond, would have been fought with a large portion of the army disbanded by the expiration of enlistment. This was prevented by conscription. After Richmond was saved, of course the army was terribly depleted by slaughter and wounds, and yet Pope had to be encountered, for the enemy were pushing a fresh army by another route in their "on to Richmond." Our only hope was to fill our broken and exhausted ranks by conscription. Mr. Holden had opposed the law, but it had passed, and yet he continued still to denounce it, to make party electioneering upon it, and thus discontented those who fell under its provisions, and induced many to evade and escape. If he had had his way, the victories of Cedar Run, second Manassas, Ox Hill, could not have occurred. Nor could we have had the force to have saved the army after Sharpsburg; nor could we have ever fought the desperate battles and gained the splendid victories of Fredricksburg and Chancellorsville—for in all these we were largely reinforced by conscripts, who shared the duties and the honors of those fierce but glorious fields. After these first conscripts were necessarily taken, it became necessary again to increase the military strength. There were many exempts—men who had bought off by furnishing substitutes—principals as they were called. Our army was small and needed filling up. There was no reason why the majority of these exempts should not go. The principals had made back their money, and fortunes besides, and most of their substitutes had run away and deserted. Mr. Holden steps in and undertakes to keep the army still weak—to keep out these principals in order that they might loll and swell, while others work and fight. Is this befriending the soldiers? And now, by Mr. Holden's aid and connivance, a large number, thousands of Justices of the Peace who never issue a warrant or try a case—militia officers who have no privates, who have not even drawn sabres that could stand and front an enemy—that could not cover a retreat, much less beget a victory—these justices of the peace and militia officers have been and are kept out by Mr. Holden's influence.

Soldiers, behold your friend! Let the soldiers' wives, daughters, sisters, parents, kin, friends, think of this. All the professions of friendship in creation are nothing as against acts of hostility. If to increase their labors, to increase their dangers by weakening and keeping them weak, be friendship, then Mr. Holden is the soldiers' friend. We shall continue the subject.

Income and Salary.

The opinion of the Fayetteville Observer is clearly right on the question presented by the Methodist Clergyman. By salary, is understood only recompense or consideration paid to a person for services. It is true, the same is usually fixed and to be paid by the year, and the pay of a "settled Clergyman" is one of the instances cited of a salary.—When paid by the day or month, it is generally called pay or wages—which is a species of salary—but neither partake of the nature of *an income*. Income is that we gain for labor, business or property—as the production of a farm, the receipts of an attorney, the profits of a trade, or the dividends of stock, or the interest of money. When used with reference to business or labor, it implies a dealing with several persons—as, if a lawyer were to say, my income is five thousand dollars, derived from my salary as County Solicitor one thousand, and four thousand of fees. Besides, as the Observer says, "Congress could have no intention to discriminate between the two classes of ministers."

The Press.

The Greensboro' Patriot comes to us with the name of Governor Vance hoisted as its candidate. So far, every press which has spoken has either indicated a support of Gov. Vance, or in one instance a strict neutrality, and in one other a would-if-we-could, or half-and-half. This last is the position of the Progress. "No one is placed in a more perplexed position." It would cheerfully support either of them—would rather, if possible, as it does in most cases, support both sides; but this is impossible; and there is the PERPLEXITY. Really, to be thus "perplexed," is the most distressing thing alive. And then, "*we* don't want to take any part between them." *We* don't want to do it—not *we won't* do it—*we* may be obliged to—but very much against the grain. Such is the dolefully *perplexed* strain of "a half-and-half." And the funniest part of this whole thing is, that in the very midst—right in the centre of this very perplexing problem—the Progress is supporting Mr. Holden with all its might, and don't know it—don't dream of it—is wholly unconscious of it, with a whole column-and-a-half of out-and-out support right before its eyes. It looks as if the *perplexity* were put in by the Editor, after the rest was all written.

One thing is certain, there is not a paper in the Confederacy, that we have seen, not a meeting of any body of people nor of the soldiers, that have given to Mr. Holden the slightest response to his nomination. Self-created—a *self made* candidate, he cannot see the reflection of himself in a single outspoken reception from the public. We have heard that he was invited to go to Chatham, but declined. We have heard the reasons, but forbear to publish them. "If his name is before the people in August," between this and then he will have invitations to meet Gov. Vance, that he will not be able to decline on any ground that he has yet given to the public. That is an encounter that he must prepare to face. The public, informed of his earnest, strong and continued support and commendation of Gov. Vance in the last canvass, will want to know why he now opposes him; and, as he has suspended his paper and left his subscribers without an organ, the people will call upon him to come in person.

We have heard that a secret Weekly Standard of the last week is in circulation in the west. We do not believe this. Mr. Holden has not so far gone mad, or forgotten his cunning, as to attempt a stratagem so certain of detection. We give no credit whatever to the rumor.

For our part it would be gratifying to see Mr. Holden withdraw. There is every stimulus to a patriotic, unselfish mind to yield to the general, almost universal disposition to avoid agitation. Escaping by this path, he may hereafter again fall into the high road to public favor. That depends on himself. If he persists in the career which we still believe he has been entrapped into, his political ruin will be eternal.

We sink the individual in the country; and out of our great desire for a united action, we would fain see the avenues of political division and dissension closed up, and all men marching to the same goal, for the honor of the nation.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* learns from scouts and citizens immediately from the federal lines, that the enemy's strenth at Ringgold and Chattanooga is under 20,000 effective men.

A Damper to Mr. Holden.

The election in Orange has resulted in the success of Mr. Berry, for the Senate, and that of Mr. Leathers, for the House of Commons.

All of the candidates came out for Gov. Vance—Mr. Leathers very boldly and decidedly. Mr. Mangum, who had been nominated at a meeting in Hillsboro', was the most lukewarm.

We learn that Mr. Leathers is elected by about three hundred majority. Of course Mr. Mangum received a good many Vance votes. Take it altogether, the vote in Orange shows almost an unit against Mr. Holden.

Indeed Mr. Holden's candidacy is already merely nominal, and will continue to grow more dwindling, until, in the language of a Georgia paper, it will be soon "frazzled out."

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—The March number of this sterling periodical presents an unusually attractive appearance, and is replete with instructive and interesting reading matter. Among other attractive features the Messenger contains a beautifully executed reprint of the latest Parish Fashions. The new proprietors have infused a vigor into the noble journal which it has not known for many years. They are evidently determined to spare nothing which energy and a liberal expenditure of means can supply, to make the Messenger attractive to all clases of the Southern people. If they are not sustained by a liberal encouragement it will constitute a reproach to our national pride for which there can be no justification. The table of contents embraces the following articles: "History of the War;" "Cottage in the Wood;" "Agnes, a Novel;" "Funeral of Sir Walter Scott;" "Novels and Novel Writings;" "The Wedding Day;" "A Secret;" "Epouse Mois L'Onzieme;" "Gen. Suwaroff;" "Nil Nisi Bonum;" "Editors Table;" "Literary Notices;" and the "Omnibus."

Price of the Messenger $15 for twelve months, and $8 for six months.

The Ladies of North Carolina.

We give the following letter from one of the most gifted of North Carolina's patriotic daughters, as a specimen of the many we are receiving daily, showing the burning indignation that fires woman's heart, as she witnesses the dastardly conduct of the craven men who prate about peace upon other terms than those of independence and entire separation from the yankee race. Let the cowards read and understand the loathing in which they are held by the virtuous and patriotic fair of the State:

Editors of the Confederate—GENTLEMEN:—I am truly glad you have assumed the position toward our old tempest-tossed State that you now occupy. The cheeks of her sons and daughters have often burned with shame and indignation, under the sentiments propagated by some of her press. I could quote you extracts from soldier's letters, demanding what *she* could mean by giving [illegible] thereby bringing reproach and confusion upon them, before their comrades in arms. I have heard men, women, and even boys and maidens, exclaim in sorrow, that the glory of the old North State was departing, since those left to guard her home alters were trailing her bright banners in the dust.

A friend who has recently spent several months in Norfolk, tells me of the rejoicings of yankee papers over extracts from ours, and asserting broadly that only by the force of a military despotism was she detained from their embraces. Nor was this all. Through the influence of disloyal sentiments, ably advanced, direful disaffection was spreading through the soldiers' homes, and therefrom gushing out in a thousand poisonous evils among the brave warriors who had stood undaunted amid the crash of bullets, and the roar of cannon. Desertions!—the saddest word to every true southern, that ever was penned, or uttered, were becoming common. Think of it, ye wives and mothers whose precious ones have bared their manly breasts to the murderous hatred of our enemies, resolved upon liberty or death! Think of the proudly defiant patriot, guarding every avenue to his country's honor, vanquished by adroit suspicions of his government, or the wailings that come from his loved ones, until he sinks into the untold degradation of a deserter's grave.

Yes, the old ship creaked, and groaned through all her massive timbers, without a helmsman to guide her through the raging storm. Your efforts, gentlemen, will be crowned with success. The spirit of '61 will revive. The soul-stirring strains which every breeze wafts back from our battle-scarred hosts—standing out with uncovered brows, their hands upon God's holy word, vowing eternal allegiance to the cause of freedom, will awaken corresponding echoes from the seaboard to the western border. Can we do less than cultivate in the security of home the noble spirit that animates them, surrounded by privations and dangers upon every side? Surely we were unworthy to share the blessings they wade through blood and smoke and carnage to attain, if we fail them now, when hope fills their every heart. With an humble reliance upon the God of justice and truth, North Carolina, without a dissenting voice, will pledge anew her lives, her fortunes, and her sacred honor, to the cause of that freedom, which is worthy the glorious libations that have been offered at her shrine. L.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.—Our readers will discern that we have this week "run up at our mast head" the glorious VANCE BANNER for the next Gubernatorial contest to come off in August next.

We present the name of our first, second and last choice, and the claims of our Chieftain, with pride and pleasure—and in so doing, we assert that we but express the wishes of the great mass of the people of the entire State!

For soundness of sentiment and practicability of views, and for honorable intentions and administrative capacity, Gov. Vance has proven himself equal to the great leaders in the revolution of 1776; and to-day he stands the acknowledged giant among his compeers in the revolution of 1861!—*Greensb. Patriot.*

JANUARY TAX.—The amount of January tax collected here so far is $1,697,000.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A new paper is about to be started at Murfreesboro', Tennessee, of course under Abolition auspices.

Governor Vance and the People.

Gov. Vance has been invited by the citizens of Cumberland to visit Fayetteville and address the people of that county. We understand the Gov. accepts the invitation, and will designate some early day when he will comply with the same. We expect the largest number of persons will be present to greet Gov. Vance that has perhaps ever assembled in the old town on a like occasion. Every where there is an anxiety to hear him, and when he gets out among the people, such an enthusiasm will be created in his behalf, as will be crushing to the *agitators* who are seeking his defeat. No man is more safely entrenched in the confidence and affections of the people than is Gov. Vance; and they are anxious to manifest it in every way in their power.

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

The Newbern Times says:

"We are informed that the rebel General in command at Kinston, in this State, has hung several members of the Second North Carolina regiment (white) captured by him in the recent movement upon Newbern."

The same paper says:

"An army of 50,000 Union soldiers marching to the heart of North Carolina, giving the assurance of protection from Confederate vengeance, would insure the political conquest of the State.

We wish that our authorities at Washington realized more earnestly the importance of positive military movements in this State.

Viewed simply in a military light, an army of 50,000 men here could effect all that the Army of the Potomac has been three years in vain attempting to accomplish. With a force of that number, we could *take and hold* both the grand lines of railroad communication through this State, by which the rebel army in Virginia is replenished and fed. Cut off his supplies from the South and Southwest, and Lee *must* evacuate Virginia or starve. With this retirement, Washington is relieved, and Richmond is ours."

FROM FLORIDA.—It is reported that the Yankees have been reinforced at Jacksonville, and are strongly entrenching themselves. Their pickets are thrown out to the distance of three miles from that point, and ours are within four miles of Jacksonville.—Gen. Beauregard has temporarily established his headquarters in Florida, and at last accounts was at the front with Gen. Finegan. Rumors are rife of movements it would be improper to mention.

The skirmish on the 1st resulted in the loss on our side of seven killed and twenty-two wounded. We captured one piece of artillery and drove the enemy across Cedar Creek, 3 miles from Jacksonville.

The official report of the late fight at Ocean Pond states that our loss is 81 killed and 723 wounded. About 50 of the latter have since died. We captured five pieces of artillery, one stand of colors and 2,000 stand of arms. There are 250 negro prisoners at Tallahassee, and numbers are daily dying from their wounds.

The telegraph line is again in working order from Savannah to Baldwin, Sanderson, Lake City, Madison and Tallahassee. The Yankees destroyed but five miles of the line.

FROM THE PENINSULA.—The statement that Kilpatrick is attempting to get back to Meade's army, by crossing the Rappahannock, is confirmed by passengers who came from King and Queen last night. On Friday his cavalry left that county and went through Essex to Dragons Ford, on the Rappahannock. The heavy rains had so swollen the stream that they could not cross, and on Sunday they again returned to King and Queen, and went on down the Peninsula. The infantry which had been sent as their support had already gone aboard the transports and returned to Yorktown. They said as they went down that they were going to come up with pontoons, and cross the Rappahannock, as that was their intended route back.

The burning of the village at King and Queen C. H., seems to have been an act of deliberate devilishness on the part of the Yankees. They burnt twenty houses, leaving only one dwelling standing—that of Mr. Byrd. They had previously robbed the owners and the inhabitants of the neighborhood of all the provisions they had.

On their route down from Richmond, after the failure of the raid, Kilpatrick's men acted in a most barbarous manner to the inoffensive and helpless people of New Kent and James City. From the cross roads in New Kent, where the vandals entered the stage road, down to Barhamsville, in the same county, they burnt and pillaged nearly every house. At Barhamsville, they destroyed the barn of Nelson Timberlake, burning all his corn and fodder, and stole every pound of his meat. A Mr. James Taylor, who remonstrated with them for their outrages, was knocked down and beaten until he became insensible. Other citizens were most outrageously treated.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

GEN. BUCKNER.—This officer, as has already been stated, has been assigned to Gen. Hood's old division, in Longstreet's army, and, by general order, dated 22d ult., has assumed command. A correspondent of the Savannah Republican says:

General Buckner expressed himself highly honored in being appointed to lead these time honored veterans, and as he placed implicit confidence in them he hoped they would give the same to him. Great satisfaction is manifested in this turn of our affairs, as no doubt the bickerings and ill-feelings of the contest for the Major Generalcy will now cease.—General Buckner is a very courteous gentleman and does not want a name, which goes a long way in obtaining the confidence of the old soldier, who is always suspicious of one of whom no one has heard anything.

THE RECENT AFFAIR AT SUFFOLK.—Additional particulars of the fight at Suffolk last Wednesday show that it was a perfect rout of the enemy. Gen. Ransom advanced on the town about 10 o'clock in the morning and chased in the negro pickets. A regiment of negro cavalry was stationed in the town, which dismounted after the first fire and scattered in all directions. Many were killed in the streets. Several took refuge in a house in the eastern part of the place, and refusing to surrender the house was fired. One got out during the burning, discharging his musket at our men as he came out. He was instantly killed. The three who remained were consumed in the flames. The negroes were pursued to Jericho bridge, which they tore up after crossing. The whole affair seems to have been a race for life on the part of the "colored U. S. cavalry." The camps and quartermaster stores were destroyed. Several of the negroes who enlisted in Suffolk were cut down at the very doors of their former masters. On Thursday morning a large force of Yankees came up, and some skirmishing took place this side of Suffolk. Our whole loss in the affair was three men. The enemy lost about thirty.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

European Items.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ABDICATION.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* makes itself responsible for the extraordinary statement that at a recent cabinet council, on the Danish question, Queen Victoria rose from the table declaring that she could come to no conclusion without consulting with Prince Albert, retired to her closet, and, on emerging, announced that the Prince was hostile to any act of war by England.

This unmistakable proof of mental aberration is said to have determined Lord Palmerston to urge the abdication of the Queen, and the fact that, instead of joining his mother at Osborne, the Prince of Wales has gone with his princess to St Leonards, is interpretated as an indication that Edward the VII is preparing to mount the throne, and to inaugurate a new foreign policy in the affairs of Great ain Brit

It is certain that the present attitude of the English government cannot long be maintained if England is to keep her praise as a power of the first rank, and if the abdication of Victoria is a necessary preliminary to vigorous and honorable action on the part of Great Britain, that abdication is likely to be insisted upon and accomplished with no unnecessary delay.—*Com. Advertiser.*

THE REBEL LOAN IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The Civil Tribunal of the Seine has just given judgment in an action brought by M M. Erlanger &Co., bankers, of Paris, against M. Carteret, to recover a sum of 10,000f. advanced to him on the 23d of February, 1863 The plaintiffs grounded their demand on a receipt signed by Carteret in the following terms: "I acknowledge having received from M. Erlanger the sum of 10,000f., payable whenever demanded." The defendant pleaded that, instead of being the debtor, he was really the creditor of Erlanger & Co. for the sum of 1,875,000f., due to him as commission for having procured them the negotiation in London of the loan of 75 millions for the Confederate States of America, by which Erlanger & Co. had cleared 13,500,000f., and that the 10,000f, was only the first instalment of his commission; besides, it was altogether contrary to banking usages to make advances on a mere receipt. He also stated that a suit was now pending before the English courts for the recovery of his commission, and that he had given the receipt in question because the money was advanced before it was absolutely certain that the arrangements for the loan would be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The counsel for the plaintiffs maintained, on the contrary, that the money advanced was really a loan, as shown by the terms of the receipt, and that there was nothing serious in the suit alleged to be pending in England. The tribunal, however, decided that explanations given sufficiently established the fact that the 10,000f. were not a loan, but an instalment of the defendant's commission, and accordingly rejected the plaintiff's demand, with costs.

A FACY BALL AT PARIS.—The fancy ball recently given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mme. DROUYN DE LHUYS was attended by more than 600 persons, add seldom (says *Galignani*) has a more splendidly picturesque scene been witnessed. In the brilliant crowd were observed the Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, Russia and Turkey, and nearly all the diplomactic body resident in Paris. There were also an immense number of other foreigners of distinction, as well as members of the Senate, Legislative Body, and Council of State, high dignitaries of the court, the principal celebrities of the army and navy, and of the arts, sciences, and letters. The Emperor and Empress were also said to be present incognito. The fancy costumes, exceedingly rich and tastful, were more numerous than the dominoes, and represented eve y period of history, the chief mythological characters of every civilization, and fantastical allegorical personages in almost endless variety. Mme. Drouyn de Lhuys wore a costume of the reign of Louis IV.; the Princess de Castelciola appeared in a splendid mantle studded with gold stars; the Princess Troubetskoi as a Pierrette; the Princess Demidoff in a costume of the time of Henry III.; the Countess de Pourtales as a bat spangled with diamonds; the Baroness de Seebach in a Pompadour costume; Mme. de Mackau as a Moorish Princess; Mme. Say as Mary de Medici, in a most splendid costume studded with diamonds, copied from a picture of Rubens'; Mme. Pereira as a personification of Snow; the Viscountess de la Gueronniere as a Louis XV. Marchioness; Mme. Pellenc as Undine, decorated all over with corals; Mme. Guermet as a Polish Hussar; Mlle. Haussman as a Circassian; the two Mlls. Heckeren in extremely elegant fancy costumes; Mlle. du Hally as a Naiad; Mlle. Eukart in a Biblical costume; Mlle. Gutierez as a Mexican; Mlle Chenals Gilloy as an Oriental, and Mlle. Erazu as a Roman dame. One lady (name unknown) personified Photography, being covered from head to foot with portraits, and wearing the camera as a head-dress. There were also two ladies and one gentleman as Touaregs, and wearing black veils.

Professor Hauser, of Heidelberg, has received the Prussian prize for the best German work of German history published during the last five years. The prize in question was created by the King of Prussia in 1844, consists of 1,000 thalers, and is given away every five years. The work of Professor Hauser, which is thus crowned, is "The History of Germany from the Death of Frederick the Great to the end of the Revolutionary War," a solid and laborious production, full of original research and out of the way materials, but wanting in spirit and power of narration.

The *Charivari* publishes a caricature representing a huge cauldron placed on a blazing fire, and entitled "The Germanic Confederation." Austria and Prussia are sitting on the lid and trying with all their force to keep it down, but it already has risen at one side, and a number of small personages are seen below heaving it gradually up. An inscription underneath declares that the boiling pot no longer respects the pressure on the cover.

The Trieste Observer states that a bust by the hand of Canova has just been discovered in the villa of Altichiero, near Padua. It is the bust of Paul Renier, the last but one of the Doges of Venice. It has been purchased by a rich citizen of Trieste, M. Bottacin.

The Rouen *Nouvelliet* complains of Confederate cotton, bales of which, after running the blockade, are found to contain conical-shaped cannon balls, each weighing nine kilogrammes, to the serious loss of the purchasers.

DEFEAT OF THE RADICALS IN LOUISIANA.—The radical abolitionists were signally defeated in the late election in a part of the State of Louisiana, and General Banks' policy of freeing the niggers, but keeping them at work, which has met the rancorous hostility of Wendell Phillips and his tribe, was fully endorsed.

THE NEWS.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS—THE EXTENT OF POWER CLAIMED BY THE GOVERNMENT.—The instructions of the War Department, with respect to the proceedings under the law making a limited or *quasi* suspension of the *habeas corpus*, remove many grounds of clamor, and propose what may be considered as a very moderate execution of the law. Parties arrested, in the cases specified in the law, will not be denied a trial, but their cases will be investigated by *commissioners*, who will be appointed for these duties in the different military departments.—Information of all arrests under the law will be given by the department commander as soon as practicable after they are made, and the commissioner will proceed to investigate the same.

If, upon examination, a reasonable and probable cause for detention does not appear, he will certify the fact to the general or other officer in command, who will immediately discharge the prisoner from arrest. But if a reasonable and probable cause does appear, the commissioner will forthwith transmit to the War Department a copy of the evidence taken in the case, with his opinion thereon, for instructions, and meanwhile the prisoner will remain in custody.

In cases where persons not belonging to the military service shall apply to any court or officer in the Confederate States for a writ of *habeas corpus*, it will be the duty of the officer having the command or custody of such person forthwith to report the case, with all the relevant facts, to the War Department, for instructions as to the proper answer to be made to such writ.—*Richmond Examiner.*

GOV. VANCE TO SPEAK IN FAYETTEVILLE.—It is with great pleasure, says the Fayetteville Observer, that we publish the following letter from Gov. Vance, accepting the invitation so cordially tendered to him during the session of our County Court last week:—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, March 14, 1864.

DAVID MCNEILL, Esq., Chm'n Cumberland Co. Court:

Dear Sir:—I am honored by the reception of your invitation to become the guest of Cumberland, and to address the people at some day to be fixed by myself.

I accept the invitation with unalloyed pleasure, and only regret that the state of my own health and that of my family will not permit me now to designate the day. I will do so, however, in the course of a week.

With my sincere thanks to yourself and those you represent,

Believe me, sir, your very ob't s'v't,

Z B. VANCE

CAVALRY EXPLOIT.—A party of seventeen men, of different companies of the 6th Virginia cavalry, "disbanded" until the 15th instant to recruit, heard that a party of Yankees were coming up towards Snickersville, and determined to go into "active service" and attack them. The Yankees numbered twenty-three men, of the 21st New York cavalry. They were charged as they came up the mountain, four killed, four wounded, and all the rest captured except three. These three were pursued until they took refuge with a body of 50 of their comrades who were approching, and who were too strong for our men to attack. The prisoners were brought off safely. Only one of our men was wounded.

PERSONAL.—Capt. Hale, one of the associate editors of the Observer, is now at home in this city, on a short leave of absence, from Gen. Lee's army. His many friends will be glad to meet him in such good health. Capt. Hale entered the service, at the outbreak of hostilities, *as a private*, and has by his merit and ability been promoted to his present position.—Though young in years, he has already heard the unpleasant whistle of minnie bullets, and the nerve-stirring roar of the enemy's shells upon a number of bloody fields of strife.—*Fagetteville Carolinian.*

The Charleston *Courier* says that the latest news from that sea rover, Raphael Semmes, for whom Yankee shipowners and insurers are anxiously inquiring, is given in a Bombay dispatch, of the 29th of January. He was off the West coast of India, keeping his hand in by overhauling now and then a Yankee ship. His latest was the *Emma*, of New York, the very best place for a ship to hail from, according to Semmes. Can we not hurry up the "Volunteer Navy?"

THE NEW CURRENCY COMING.—Within one week from this date there will be sent to Richmond from the presses of this city ten millions of the new currency. The number of signers has been largely increased. Many of these are ladies. We learn that the issue from the "mills" will be at the rate of two millions a day.—*Columbia South Carolinian.*

A correspondent from the front, near Jacksonville, Florida, writing on the 6th to the Savannah *Republican*, says they are daily expecting an engagement. The enemy have been driven inside the Three Mile Branch. They occupy from there to Jacksonville. Their forces are variously estimated at 15,000 to 25,000. Gen. Gilmore is in command.

It is reported that on last Friday morning, Mosby attacked the Yankees near Charlestown, Va., killed a major, three captains and a number of privates, besides capturing twenty-five prisoners, with their horses and equipments. Our loss none.

[From the Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

March 17, 1864.

Bacon	3 25@3 50
Beef	1 25@1.50
Beeswax	2.50@3.00
Butter	5.00
Cotton	1.75@2.12½
Coffee	15 00@18.00
Cotton Yarn	20@50.00
Dried Fruit	1 00@1.25
Eggs	2.00 ₱ doz.
Extract Logwood	6 00@8.00
Flour	225@240.00
Flaxseed	8.00@10 00
Fodder	11.00
Hay	10.00
Shucks	10.00
Grain—Corn	22.50
Wheat	22.50@25
Rye	20.00
Oats	10.00
Peas	25.00
Hides—Green	2.50@3.50
Dry	4.50@5.00
Iron—Swedes	4,00@5.00
Lard	3.00
Leather—Upper	15.00
Sole	15.00
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	70 00
Apple and Peach Brandy	70.00
Molasses	28 00@30.00
Nails	4.00@4.50
Onions	15.00
Pork	2.25@2 50
Potatoes—Irish	15.00@20.00
Sweet	8.00@10.00
Rice	1,00@1.25
Sugar	8.00@10.00
Soap—Family Bar	1.00
Toilet	2.00
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings Factory price	
to the State	1.25
Retail to others	1.40
Outsiders' prices	4.50
Salt	35 00@40.00
Tallow	2.50
Wool	6.00
Spirits Turpentine	3.00 per gal.

Soldiers on Furlough.

Among other things that have contributed to the tremendous reaction now going on in the public sentiment of North Carolina, perhaps nothing has had a more controlling influence than that exerted by the soldiers on furloughs to visit their families and friends. *They* have told those at home that *they* would never submit to any settlement of this war, except upon terms of thorough and entire independence of and separation from the hated yankee nation. And they burn with indignation at the thought of any sort of affiliation with the northern government, after all the sufferings they have endured, and while the blood of thousands of their comrades cries aloud for vengeance from their gory graves. Must all this sacrifice go for nothing, say they, and the surviving sons of North Carolina be asked to unite with the murderers of their brothers, the outragers of female virtue, and the robbers of their property? Never, cry they; and if there could be enough cravens in her borders to carry North Carolina into the Union again, her soldiers in the field would never return to her bosom to witness the disgrace of their humiliated old mother.

It is by such declarations to their own friends and neighbors, that our people are being awakened from the delusion into which the Standard has led them, that the privates in the army were with that paper in hatred to our government and in opposition to a continuation of the war—that the soldiers were "for peace on the best terms they can get." These soldiers, seated around their own firesides on a brief furlough to "wife, children and friends," tell them they want no peace but one that will place the Southern Confederacy among the proudest of the independent nations of the earth:—that they should soon return to their scarred and war-worn veterans, determined to achieve that independence or sacrifice their lives in endeavoring to accomplish it.

The people at home now understand our noble soldiery, and imbibing their lofty patriotism, are determined to stand by the Confederate government and our noble State Executive, and contend for the right at all hazards; and thus rebuke and silence the miserable agitators who would betray the noble old State into ignominy and disgrace.

Mr. Holden's Organ.

Since our last, we have received the following:

"The Raleigh Standard, an independent "out-spoken friend of the people, was sus-"pended on the 24th ult. It had a larger "circulation than any paper in the South, and "was fearless in its exposition of wrong in "high places. The suspension is supposed to "have been caused by Jeff. Davis' bayonets. "Holden, however, mentions his intention of "resuming the publication soon."—*Newbern Times, George Mills Joy, Yankee, March 6th, 1864.*

This is encouraging to Mr. Holden's prospects. We feared that Dr. Tull or Henry Clay Jones might be desirous of the nomination inside the enemy's lines; but it seems they are not. At the time of publishing the above, Joy, Yankee, had not heard that Mr. Holden was a candidate. His warm eulogy leaves no doubt, however, that he will support Mr. Holden; unless he stands in one place to-day and veers around to-morrow. We have known such things. We knew a paper once announce in one number that Douglas was fairly the nominee of his party, and urged that good faith and the popular will demanded his support; and in the very next issue that same paper raised the Breckinridge flag. We knew the same paper for ten years advocate secession, and teach it to its friends; and when it came, dodged it, and in both instances left its friends in the lurch. But we hope better of Joy, the Yankee. We think he will take a position and keep it, unless Gen. Hoke should convince him of his error, or suspend his paper. So the Newbern Times may be regarded as the forthcoming organ of Mr. Holden in North Carolina. With such an organ, and a "half-and-half," why here are two as "nice, fresh white shad," as a candidate could breakfast on—a perfect kettle of fish.

Common Schools.

We have received the Report of Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools, for the year 1863, from which we are glad to be informed that, notwithstanding the difficulties which the times interpose to the efficiency of our Common School system, there has been much more of success than we had feared. Only partial returns, however, have been received, but in fifty counties the number of children reported to have attended school, is—males 18,977; females 16,518—total 35,945.

The indefatigable Superintendent is as devoted to his important work as ever, and plys himself with untiring industry to enfuse his interest into the minds of the people concerning this all-important enterprise.

But for the heavy press upon our columns at this time, we would like to give copious extracts from this interesting report; and we may do so when we have opportunity.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—One thousand Confederate prisoners are expected to arrive on a flag of truce boat at City Point to-day. The exchange under the cartel has not been formally resumed, but when Col. Mulford delivers our men at City Point, we, in return, send Federal prisoners in exchange. For every ten received, we return seven—the Yankees claiming to have about three-tenths more prisoners than we have.

CONGRESS AND GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—The Macon Telegraph understands that the Committee on Confederate Relations in the Georgia Legislature, have reported substantially that they saw nothing in the recent acts of Congress requiring the interposition of the General Assembly.

"The state of feeling in North Carolina is said to have greatly improved, and no trouble is now apprehended from the late agitators." Gov. Vance has been addressing the people in the most patriotic terms, and they seem every where to be rallying to his support and acquiescing in his views."

The above, from the Mississippian, shows how satisfactory is the improved condition of public feeling in North Carolina. The Mississippian has been, we believe, of that "peace party," which had some idea of closing the war by some mysterious "olive branch" proceeding which we never exactly comprehended, except here in North Carolina.—Here we saw through it at a glance. Whether from boldness and audacity, or from want of political shrewdness, or lack of good judgement, or from some fancied security of the popular support, or some idea that the action of the enemy about Newbern would make the thing safe—here in North Carolina the peace movement contemplated a struggle with the Confederacy, and illegal and unconstitutional separate State action—a secession, if necessary, by the State, and the making of the best terms with the enemy—by North Carolina commissioners; of which terms the surrender of a part of Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri where already set forth as first and most prominent. To this Mr. Holden is as plainly committed as mortal man can be, by his writings. And the Progress, (we do not say its editor) has followed Mr Holden in these purposes by as clear a definition of such ideas as the English language was capable of, in the hands which used it. If any evidence were wanted in addition to all that we have heretofore furnished from the pen of Mr. Holden, it may be found in the Standard of May the 6th, 1863.

The Richmond Enquirer has drawn down upon it, by an article it had published, a very severe criticism of various presses, which were, or supposed themselves to be in the special guardianship of State's Rights. These criticism were not mild in their manner or mincing in their terms; but they were confined within legitimate limits—all, save that which emanated from the *Raleigh Standard*. Mr. Holden seized upon the opportunity furnished by the Enquirer, to assail the government with the most extreme bitterness; and as a man on the lookout, grasped the chance of embedding in the soil of the popular prejudice this poisonous root of secession, which he afterward endeavored to cultivate into a upas tree, to blight the land. This is his article; and it was the beginning of an undertaking that he has sought since, more or less openly, to mature and effect. "We know that military "despotism is making rapid strides in these "States. * * * North Carolina is a "State, not a province, and she has eighty "thousand of as brave troops as ever trod the "earth. When she calls them, they will "come. If the worst should happen that can "happen, she will be able to take care of her-"self, as an independent power. She will "not submit in any event to a law of Congress "passed in deliberate violation of the consti-"tution, investing Mr. Davis with dictatorial "powers; but she will resist such a law by "withdrawing, if necessary, from the Confed-"eration; and she will fight her way out "against all comers, with a courage and ar-"dor which will eclipse even any former "achievements of her sons during the exis-"ting war. For one we are determined not "to exchange one despotism for another."

The fault does not lie in Mr. Holden's argument against the military despotism, nor yet against a proper resistance to unconstitutional encroachments. The fault and the purpose are both seen, in the erection by the Standard of a phantom, through which, with malicious fury, it may level its blow at the Confederate government, and by means of which it may commence to familiarize the mind of the people with the idea of seceding from the Confederacy; an idea that it has kept floating more or less distinct as a ghostly or palpable image, according as it was safe and politic for him to do.

But the wonder of the whole matter is this, that Mr. Holden should be unconscious of how ridiculous a figure a man may cut, by an undue thrusting of himself into unbecoming prominence. When one contemplates the lordly and overwhelming style of Mr. Holden's announcement, the impress of authority with which he clothes them, the studied air of command with which his ideas are invested, one not knowing the politican and the circumstances, would say—why sure here is a man who means what he says, and who has a right to say it. No doubt this man has been in the wars; has fit in every fight, perhaps, that has been fought, and led the charge in all of them. But no—that is an entire mistake; Mr. Holden prepared the fight—he inculcated the secession for ten years—he voted for it, and pledged the "last dollar and the last man" to its support in the Standard of the 6th June, 1861. But as to the fighting part, why how could he *print* and fight too? He could not be in the army of Virginia and in the Raleigh Standard office at the same time. The thing was impossible—and so he chose to stay where he thought he could do the most good —— for Mr Holden;—and we think he acted prudently, if not wisely.

But the moment you tell a "plain man" this, why then he begins to say—why, be-dad, if he has never fit, and never seed 'tothers fight, but has been a stayin' at home a printin' *all the time*, why the least he says in the blood and thunder style the better; for we've no notion a-goin' another secession under him—for him to send other people ont to do the fighting, while he only prints. A man may keep a printin' other folks into war in that way, and run no risk himself. Another *fellow* happening to step up and hearing this talk, gives a new clue to Mr. Holden's idea, as follows; When Mr. Holden pledged the "last man," he meant it exactly; and he regards that *last man as himself*. When all the rest are exhausted, then will come his time—but he is not going to be in a "all-fired hurry." The moral is—

That as Mr Holden has not participated personally in the fights, he might have innovated a little into politics a becoming modesty, and left to those who were fighting to institute these severe denunciations of the Government, and to determine the time and manner of redressing supposed evils.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Financial System Embodied in the Tax and Funding Acts.

These two acts constitute one scheme, and should be studied in connection. They will be best understood by an explanation of the practical duties of the tax payer and currency holder under each. To begin with

THE TAX ACT OF FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

This act is additional to the act of April 24 1863, which it also modifies, and in some respects repeals. The duration of the act is for the year 1864, alone; though it imposes a retrospective tax upon certain profits of 1863 Its operation is through the same machinery with the old law. If imposes taxes,

1. *Upon Property.*—Upon the value of all property, (unless specifically taxed otherwise) held February 17, 1864, and assessed at its value in the year 1866, is levied a tax of five per cent., payable June 1, 1864.

The list of exemptions will be seen below; also the property taxed otherwise by the act. Merchandise is not included in this act.

Embraced in the tax are land, negroes, horses, mules, cattle, and all live stock on plantations; also, plantation tools, instruments and provisions of every description, constituting the whole agricultural property of the country.

2. Houses and lots, furniture, books, household and kitchen utensils and provisions, and all sorts of supplies, constituting real estate, and establishments in cities and towns.

3 Cotton and tobacco, (held as an investment—not as merchandise—so we construe the law) and, in general, all property not named in the remaining items of the act.

If the land, negroes, cotton or tobacco were purchased after July 1, 1862, they are valued at the price paid for them.

From the tax on the value of property employed in agriculture, is deducted the value of the tithes delivered to the government; provided, that if the tax in kind should exceed the five per cent. tax, the whole tithe is to be paid, nevertheless.

This tax is due and to be collected on 1st June, 1864, or as soon thereafter as practicable. A question of some importance occurs here, viz:—whether the tax on agricultural property is to be paid in advance, and the value of the tithes refunded from time to time, or whether the tithe is to be first delivered, and the ascertained *residue* to be paid? We think the latter the correct mode, for reasons to be hereafter given.

2 On the value of gold and silver wares, plate, jewelry and watches—assessed at the same rate, viz: of the year 1860, ten per cent.

3 On the value of shares in any bank, railroad company, or other joint stock company—assessed not at its value in 1860, but at its value February 17, 1864, a tax of five per cent;

4 Upon the *amount* of gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, and upon the *amount* of all bills of exchange on foreign countries, a tax of five per cent. Also, upon the amount of solvent credits, bank bills and currency, (unless such credits are used in a registered business, the profits of which are taxed, and except, also, non-interest bearing Confederate money.) a tax of five per cent.

This tax includes notes, accounts, (except mercantile or others used in taxed business,) bonds, whether State, Corporation or Confederate; also, 7.30 notes. *Query*—Does it include call certificates? We think not, they being regarded as the currency they represent. It is not clear, however.

An important question arises, whether this tax is payable in *currency* or in *kind*? i. e. whether five per cent. of the actual gold coin, for example, is to be paid? We incline to the affirmative opinion, for the reasons hereafter given.

5. Upon moneys held abroad, five per cent. of *their value* February 17, 1864, at the place where the tax is assessed.

The foregoing taxes are all applicable to the year 1864, alone, and payable, (except the agricultural property tax,) June 1, 1864.

TAXES ON INCOME AND PROFITS.

1. There are, in addition to the taxes of 1863:

A tax of ten per cent. is levied upon almost every species of profits made by buying and selling between July 1, 1863, and July 1, 1865, viz. Upon the profits made on liquors, agricultural products, [illegible] manufactures, or merchandize, in gold, exchange, coin, stocks, bonds, notes or credits, and on any PROPERTY OR EFFECTS, (sweeping words.)

Are profits on cotton and tobacco included? We think not, these items being taxed as property by section 1.

2. On the excess of profits over twenty-five per cent. by any joint stock company, bank, railroad factory, &c., during the year 1863, a tax is levied of twenty-five per cent.

These two taxes are payable *now*.

A like tax with number 2 is levied upon joint stock companies for 1864, payable July 1, 1865.

EXEMPTIONS.

1. For each head of family, $500; for each minor child, $100 more, and for each son in the army or died in the service, $500 more.

2. For each soldier's widow or family of minors, $1 000.

3. For each soldier in service or disabled, $1,000, provided his property (not including furniture) is less than $1.000.

4. Provision is made for deduction from value of property injured by the enemy, or of refugees.

5. Confederate bonds held for minors or lunatics are exempt, if the interest is less than $1,000.

Such are the provisions of the tax act. We come next to.

THE FUNDING ACT.

The general effect of this law is to compel funding, or submission to heavy taxation.

The holder of currency may be either an individual, a bank or a State. Section 12 refers to the duties and privileges of a State holding currency; section 10 to those of a bank

EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The *individual holder* of ordinary Confederate Treasury notes, not bearing interest, is affected as follows:

1. If he holds $100 bills, non-interest bearing, he must fund said notes in four per cent. Confederate bonds (described more fully hereafter) before April 1, 1864, or else pay then a tax of 33⅓ per cent, and on May 1, 1864, another tax of 10 per cent., and so on months by 10 per cent. until the bill is absorbed in October. After April 1st, the said taxes attach to the note as if credits were written thereon. The note is no longer receivable for public dues, and no longer exchangeable for the new issue of currency hereafter described, but may be exchanged for 4 per cent bonds, after deducting the taxes due.

These provisions necessarily enforce the funding of $100 bills.

2. The holder of 50's, 20's and 10's must fund said notes by April 1, 1864, in four per cent. bonds, or pay 33⅓ per cent taxation attaching to each bill. He can exchange the bill so taxed for a new issue of treasury notes at the rate of $2 of new for $3 of old bills, or for four per cent. call certificates, at the same rate, payable on call in the new issue, or four per cent bonds; he can also pay taxes, postage and the like at the same rate On January 1, 1865, however, a tax of one hundred per cent. is imposed upon all such old bills not funded or exchanged.

3. The holder of $5 bills must fund or exchange them in like manner—the date of funding, however, being July 1, 1864.

The 100 per cent. tax, payable Jan'y 1, 1865, on bills not funded, does not seem to apply, however, to $5 bills.

4. The holders of bills under $5 are not affected by the funding act. So much for holders of non-interest bearing notes.

5. Holders of $7,30 notes cannot use them longer in payment of public dues. They are converted, by the direct operation of the act, into bonds payable two years after peace.

6. Holders of call certificates are governed by the same provisions as holders of the currency into which these were convertible. If not converted, interest will be paid on two-thirds of their face, after April 1, 1864, and they continue convertible into treasury notes of the new issue at the rate of $2 of new for $3 of old. Holders of such certificates under the act of March 23d, 1863, can (by section 18) receive the bonds therein provided for.

The incidents of the new issue of treasury notes are as follows, viz:

1. They are payable two years after peace, and receivable for all public dues (except export and impert duties.)

2. They are issued in exchange for old notes only, at the rate of $2 of new for $3 of old bills.

3. To prevent excess of currency hereafter. For $3 of old bills received into the Treasury, whether in exchange for new issue or for 4 per cent, bonds or call certificates, there may be issued from the Treasury $2 of new notes. The aggregate issue of new notes is, therefore, peremptorily restricted to two-thirds of the amount of the old.

All former laws authorising the issue of treasury notes are repealed.

The incidents of the 4 per cent. bonds are as follows:

1. Not being held Feb. 17, 1864, they are *not taxed in* 1864.

2. They are receivable, at their face, without interest, in payment of all *government dues payable in* 1864.

3. They are payable in 20 years, with interest in January and July. After this year, if taxation continues high, the debt thus funded will *not be interest bearing* against the government.

4. They are *registered* bonds—not *coupon* bonds—and not negotiable by delivery, but only by transfer on the books of the Treasury Department.

5. Until the bonds are issued, certificates are given. Provision is made for advertisement, and for an increased number of Depositaries.

Mr. Memminger warns people against beginning too late, and the risks of being crowded out, in the mechanical difficulty of getting the money counted.

States holding treasury notes are allowed to fund them in six per cent. bonds by January 1,1865; those received into the State treasury prior to April 1,1864, to be funded at par; those after that date at $3 of old currency for $2 of bonds.

Banks holding Confederate treasury notes on deposit, it seems, are expected to fund them, it being assumed that they can pay depositors with the four per cent. bonds, in lieu of currency. A special arrangement is made by which the depositor can reconvert the bond into money of the old issue prior to April 1, 1864, subject, of course, to the tax of that date. The object of this provision is to allow to the depositor the option of funding or paying 33⅓ per cent. tax. Some of the banks have given notice to their depositors in accordance with the foregoing provisions.

Of course the banks will act in this matter upon the highest legal advice. Mistake is ruin. For, if it were held by the courts that the four per cent. stock could not be paid to unwilling depositors, the banks have no other means of payment. They can, however, convert their general deposits, by notice, into special deposits. They can, by notice cease their agency for depositors, or require the withdrawal of their deposits. Which course they will pursue is a matter of no small moment to them. It is, in fact, no matter of no small moment to them. It is, in fact, no difference which party funds the bills—the bank or the depositor.

The right to issue treasury notes being withdrawn from the Treasury Department, it became necessary to provide other means for the support of the Government. The law authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and negotiate certain highly privileged bonds, not exceeding $500 000 000 of long date—30 years or more—bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in January and July; not subject to taxation; secured by a pledge of all import duties heretofore laid, and all export duties to be hereafter laid; and the coupons, with gold, silever, or exchange, to be the only means of paying such duties. These bonds are to be sold on the best terms practicable, for new issues, or old issues at their reduced value.

Again: The Secretary is authorized, by consent of contractors, to pay them in a six per cent. certificate of indebtedness, untaxed, and payable two years after peace.

The 42d section of the act of May 1, 1863, as to five per cent. call certificates, is repealed.

Such are the provisions of the funding act.

DUTIES OF TAX PAYERS AND CURRENCY HOLDERS IN ORDER OF TIME.

Before April 1, 1864—Give in profits of 1863 on purchase and sale of merchandize, &c., and pay 10 per cent. tax now due

Corporations give in excess of profits for 1863 over 25 per cent., and pay 25 per cent. tax now due.

Fund $100 notes—non-interest bearing.

Fund 50s, 20s, and 10s for four per cent. bonds.

Provide enough of such bonds to pay taxes due in 1864, and as many more as you please.

April 1, 1864—Register and pay taxes on sales and profits under act of 1863.

You can now exchange 50s, 20s, and 10s, for new issues.

Before June 1, 1864—Give in property tax at value of property in 1860.

1. Value of land, negroes, (unless bought since January 1, 1862—then give in price paid for them)—plantation stock, mules, horses, cattle, and all live stock, plantation tools and provisions, and all property employed in agriculture.

Keep this separate from the other property, because it is to be paid in the tithe, or the value of the latter deducted from the tax.

2. Other property, viz: real estate not used in agriculture, furniture, books, provisions, utensils, cotton, tobacco, &c. (But if cotton and tobacco, bought since January, 1862, value it at the price paid for it.)

3. Coin and bullion held in this country, Confederate bonds, (not including the 4 per cent. bonds last authorised) bank bills, and other currency, (except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes, and except capital or notes, &c., employed in trade, otherwise taxed.) also, credits, notes, accounts, &c.

4 Money held abroad, at its market value in currency.

5. Joint stock, at market value in currency.

6 Plate, jewelry and watches, (10 per cent. tax.)

Merchandize is not given in nor taxed as property, the income being taxed.

June 1, 1864—Pay property tax on the foregoing—except on agricultural property; on this pay tithes, from time to time—and the residue, when ascertained, in money.

Pay gold and silver coin tax, exchange, &c., *in kind*.

Before July 1, 1864, fund $5 bills.

July 1, 1864.—Give in and pay sale or profit taxes, under act 1863; commence payment of tithes, from time to time, as crops are gathered.

October 1, 1864.—Sales and profit taxes again.

Continue to pay tithes.

January 1, 1865.—Sales and profit taxes again.

Income tax for 1864 now due.

From income exclude house rent, servant hire, interest on notes, value of cattle and beef sold, and any other income derived from taxed property.

Salary for 1864.

Give in and pay extra profit tax levied by late act, for 1864.

Corporation tax on excess of profits are 25 per cent. Corporations pay no other income tax for 1864. The stockholders pay the tax on the stock, as property, June 1, 1864.

March 1, 1865.—Cotton and bacon tithes.

Pay residue of agricultural tax of 1864.

As the taxes due in 1864 are payable in 4 per cent. bonds, it is important to know which taxes are due this year. It is to be remarked that the tithes of corn are not so payable. What taxes are?

1. The whole property tax of every sort, (tithes excepted); the tax on gold and silver plate, jewelry, watches, &c.; the tax on joint stock.

Query.—Will the 4 per cent. bonds pay the taxes on coin, exchange, credits, bonds and currency? We think not. They are to be paid in kind.

2 The extra profit tax of 10 per cent., on profits of 1863, is now due.

3. The registry and gross sales taxes for April, July and October.

But not the income, salary or professional taxes for 1864, which are payable January 1, 1865.

THE VOICE OF THE ARMY.

CAMP 5TH N. C. TROOPS,
March 18th, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Doubtless you know the man of whom I propose to write, at least by character, and from the reputation which he ever bore among his comrades, you will take pleasure in publishing a brief and modest tribute to his memory.

Newell D. Bridgers volunteered in Co. C, 5th reg't N. C. State troops, on the 30th of May, 1861. From that time forward, he participated in every fight in which his regiment was engaged, except the 0rst Manassas, (he being sick at that time). Although not having had the advantage of an education, nor mingled much in society, yet for his generous disposition and good nature, he was beloved, and by his fortitude on the march and noble bearing, coolness and intrepidity in the hour of battle, he commanded the esteem and admiration of all his companions.

After the battle of Chancellorsville, he was chosen, by the voice of his company, as the one most worthy among them to wear the badge of honor and merit.

On the 1st of July, 1863, at Gettysburg, he nobly laid his life on the altar of his country, as a fit offering at the shrine of liberty.

Now, comrades, let us follow his example; and turning a deaf ear to the strifes and bickerings at home, let us endeavor to impress upon the minds of the foe, that we revere the memory of those who are gone, and by the help of God, we will, with a sure and swift justice, avenge the death of those whom they have sent to an untimely grave.

No inscription marks the humble mound beneath which he reposes, but his name is engraved among the glorious dead, and will descend to posterity as a martyr to the cause of freedom.

"*Requiescat in pace*," is the fervent prayer

[For the Confederate.

Messrs. Editors—An examination would doubtless prove the fact, that in the pile of "rejected manuscript" in your office, there are a great many letters from the army. I shall not claim in advance, any peculiar merit for a brief communication, which I have taken the liberty of preparing hastily, for the "Confederate," which shall consign it to the compositor's room. A native of North Carolina, all my interests being allied with hers, elated at her prosperity and depressed at her adversity, I am gratified to know that we have published at our Capitol, a sterling and independant newspaper, whose editors ably defend the honor and advocate the rights of our great and noble Commonwealth, reflecting the patriotic sentiments of the masses, and yielding to the Confederate Government that zealous support which it is the duty of every honorable and patriotic man to accord. May you live to see the good effects such a course must inevitably produce and to receive the thanks of those who shall have been made the recipients of such benefits.

I have read with great interest and satisfaction the speech of Gov. Vance, delivered at Wilkesboro', and am gratified to see him taking so bold and correct a position against a State Convention, and in favor of such measures as shall best promote the interests of the State and the Confederacy. I wish every citizen at home and every soldier in the field could read it.

The members of Gen'l Kirkland's brigade, composed of the 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th, and 52rd regiments, have passed resolutions inviting Gov. Vance, to visit and address them. I hope it may be consistent with his feelings and engagements to comply. By delivering three speeches—one in Heth's, one in Wilcox's and one in Rhodes's Division, nearly all the N. C. Troops, could have an opportunity of hearing him.

Persevere in your chase of the Silver Grey, and continue "pruning too, the Progress of the Holden, trunk" until we shall add Vance to victory!

All is quiet on the Rapidan.

JOHN BURLEY, Jr.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.

W. & W. R. R. Co., Pres't's Office,
March 8th, 1864.

THE tax due for the present year to the Confederate States on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Corporation, will be returned and paid by the Corporation, and under regulations to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the respective shareholders will be exempt from the return or payment of this particular tax.

S. D. WALLACE,
President.

mh 23-48-dawtl8th

TELEGRAPHIC,

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 19.

Nothing of interest has transpired here for two or three days past. A gentleman recently from the North, states that it is understood there that the bulk of the gold in the Yankee treasury, has long since been sold to keep down the premium, and that the object of the bill lately passed by the Senate was to legalize the act.

At auction to-day Confederate bonds, long dates, sold at the same prices obtained at the last sale. Stocks generally sold lower. Gold opened at a half advance, closed at a half decline.

Another flag of truce boat is expected to-morrow.

RICHMOND, March 19.

The New York Herald of the 16th has been received here, but contains nothing of importance except that Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, has remonstrated against the enlistment of slaves in that State, and notifies Lincoln that he will execute the laws of Kentucky against all who may attempt to take slaves from their owners without their consent.

Gen. Grant will return to Washington in the course of two or three weeks.

Gold in New York quoted at 160.

RICHMOND, March 21.

The Herald of the 18th, contains the proceedings and speeches of a monster mass-meeting at Cooper Institute, on the previous evening.

One resolution adopted recommends concerted efforts to place at the head of the Government a man whose wisdom, integrity, and firmness the country may rely upon for the speedy suppression of the rebellion, a cessation of bloodshed, the maintenance of the Union, and the independence of the States.

Another resolution declares in favor of McClellan for President. They were adopted with acclamation.

A body of rebels 1500 strong, are reported to be within fifteen miles of Guyandotte, Western Virginia.

Government securities have declined 3 per cent. in New York. A freight train was captured and burned by guerrillas near Nashville, on the 19th instant.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says the French government has been officially notified that they will be held responsible for any damage the Rappahannock may do to American commerce.

A formidable expedition up the Red river is freely spoken of in the Yankee papers.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

DALTON, March 18.

All remains quiet beyond Tunnel Hill, and appearances are unfavorable for an engagement at an early day. Division drills are still the order of the day, and interesting revivals are going on in the various methodist churches here.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

ORANGE C. H., March 18.

All quiet in front to-day, the enemy still holding their old picket lines. The roads are in good condition, and the weather pleasant.

Another Arrival of Prisoners.

RICHMOND, March 19.

The steamer New York arrived at City Point to-day with eleven hundred men, sixty officers and four ladies.

Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE March 19.

The session of the Legislature was prolonged till 11 o'clock to-night.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MILLEDGEVILLE March 19.

The House passed late last night, Stephens' resolution on *habeas corpus* by two [illegible]

MILLEDGEVILLE March 19.

The House reconsidered its vote on the passage of Stephens resolutions, on *habeas corpus* by the casting vote of the speaker.

Funding in Macon.

MACON March 19.

Eight millions five hundred and fifty thousand dollars were funded here in four per cent. stocks up to last night.

From the North and Europe.

RICHMOND March 20.

United States papers of the 17th were received this morning at City Point. Washington dispatches state positively that Meade, will be superceded next week. His successor not named.

Lincoln has ordered another draft of two hundred thousand on the 15th of April, to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies. It is believed in New York that the Italian ship Re. galantee foundered at sea on the 7th, with four hundred men on board.

The bill authorizing the sale of gold, has passed both Houses of Congress. Gold closed at 162 on the afternoon of the same day, (the 16th,) in New York. European advices up to the 8th, contain nothing confirmatory of the recognition rumors, except the statement that Commissioner Mason has returned to London, as is supposed in connection with the alleged recognition negotiations.

The Chicago Times advises armed resistance and retaliation. A letter from Valandigham gives similar council to the Democrats. The small pox is spreading in the West. At Cincinnati, it is worse than ever known before. At Cleveland twelve hundred cases are reported.

Fremont has superceded Gilmore in command at Charleston.

The funeral of Mrs. Beauregard, at New Orleans, was attended by over six thousand persons, on the 3d instant.

Maximillian arrived at Paris on the 5th, and will embark for Mexico on the 25th.

It is reported that Gen. W. F. Smith is to be assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac, at the particular request of Gen. Grant.

The N. Y. World denounces Butler as a malicious and inhuman brute.

A dangerous state of feeling is growing up in the West. The democrats are organizing to protect themselves against soldiers who are committing outrages without redress from military authorities.

In New York, on the 17th, gold advanced, closing at 163.

Gen. Grant has formally taken command of the Federal armies. His headquarters, for the present, are with the army of the Potomac.

The returned prisoners arrived this afternoon. An immense concourse of people were at the wharf and the capital square, where they were received with enthusiastic enthusiasm.

A TREASURE.—A little boy, ploughing on the outskirts of Columbus, Ga., a few days ago, turned up an old iron box containing fifty dollars in gold and silver.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864.

The Voice of the Press.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST IN NORTH CAROLINA.—W. W. Holden, the leader of the reconstruction party in North Carolina, has placed himself before the people of that State, as a candidate for Governor at the approaching election. Should he succeed in his traitorous designs, the most lamentable consequences may follow the elevation of this wicked demagogue to so important and responsible a trust. Holden was one of the most strenuous advocates of resistance to the Abolition Government, and, if we mistake not, advocated secession as the only means of preserving the integrity and honor of the glorious old North State. But he has basely deserted the glorious cause which North Carolina has so nobly vindicated by the blood of her sons on many an ensanguined field, and now seeks to bring dishonor upon her untarnished escutcheon.

Traitorous views have been disseminated through the Raleigh Standard, the exponent of the so-called peace party in that State, for the past eighteen months, which, in many instances, have been the cause of turning brave men from the path of honor and duty to meet the dishonored doom of a deserter in an untimely death. Holden, the arrant traitor—not his misguided dupes—should have paid the penalty which is the just reward of all who are guilty of inciting insubordination and insurrection. The publication of this firebrand against the established Government has been suspended because of the recent legislation of Congress; and now that he cannot spread his baneful teachings before the public, he places himself before the people as an aspirant for the highest position in the State, for the purpose of endeavoring to accomplish the more successfully his wicked schemes for the withdrawing of his State from the Confederate Government, and inflicting upon her people the horrible calamity of civil strife, arraying father against son, and brother against brother.

The freedom of speech and the freedom of the press are the inalienable birthrights of freemen, and should never be impaired, neither should this freedom ever become unbridled license. In such cases treason must go unpunished, and it is the duty of the government to protect itself against the evil machinations of unprincipled, wicked and designing men. Holden has talked treason and he now seeks to carry into execution his professed and undisguised principles.

"My principles and views," he says "as a conservative 'after the straitest sect,' are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed."

This is the platform upon which he places himself before the people as a candidate for Governor, and who that has watched his course and read his views, can doubt the object he has in contemplation? "My views," he says, "will not be changed." What are they? His opinions have led to desertion from the army, resistance to the conscript and impressment laws. He advocates the sending of Commissioners to Lincoln to negotiate for peace, the secession of North Carolina from the Confederacy, and the taking of the State back to the old rump Government. These are his views, and these he avows undisguisedly will not be changed, but strictly adhered to. This, in our opinion, is rank treason, and the instigator and advocate of resistance to the established authority of this Government should not be tolerated to make converts to his party, and sow discontent and treason broadcast thoughout the land under the shallow pretext that he has a right, as a freeman, to give expression to his sentiments.

In times of peace this doctrine is admissible, but at present, when our honor and welfare, and our very existence as a people, are at stake, such a privilege is radically wrong, and those who counsel resistance to the Government should meet a traitor's doom; and the Government should see to it that it protects itself against all such encroachments and wicked designs. Our hope for success depends upon harmony and unity amongst ourselves, but now being arrayed against [illegible] for then we could make no resistance deprive us of our [illegible] enslave us and

We have an abiding faith in the tenacity of the citizens of North Carolina to the good cause, which her sons have illustrated on the battle field in every contest since the inception of the war, and the people are still true to the Government of their choice, notwithstanding the teachings of such men as Holden. Let them, then, at the ensuing election rebuke this unprincipled, ambitious and traitorous demagogue who seeks to bring dishonor on the State, by re-electing the present incumbent, who has proved himself a wise and virtuous Chief Magistrate, and an able and uncompromising advocate of the holy cause in which the whole people of the South are engaged.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

W. W. Holden, the North Carolina Buffaloe, and editor of the Raleigh Standard, has announced himself a candidate for the Governorship of North Carolina at the ensuing election in next August. He says his principles and views as a conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known, and will not be changed. His address is very brief and shrewdly worded.—*Danville (Va.,) Appeal.*

GOVERNOR VANCE,—We have read with much pleasure the address of Governor Vance to the people of North Carolina. We regret that its length prevents our transferring it to our columns; and when ahifs so good we could not do justice to the speaker by presenting a part. The career of the Governor as a Colonel of one of the regiments of his State fully justified our expectations, of his patriotism in the Gubernatorial Chair. We believe he faithfully reflects the sentiment of the great body of his people. We see that he has opposition for the office of Governor in the person of Mr. Holden, of the Standard. While we would regard it indelicate to mingle in the local contests of another State in times of peace, the present condition of the country invests it with an interest common to all the people of the Confederacy. Governor Vance, therefore, as a representative man, must command the good wishes of every friend of the cause of the South. Laying aside all personal considerations, we can but express our surprise that any of our cotemporaries should be neutral as one of the North Carolina papers professes to be in the contest.—*Columbia Guardian.*

Both in this State and in others of the Confederacy, speaks but one sentiment as to Mr. Holden's candidacy; and that is adverse to his pretensions. Every where he is looked upon with distrust and repugnance. In North Carolina there are but two papers that we have seen which hold out any hopes to him of their support: the one the People's Press, of Salem, the other the Watch, published in your old contraband fastness, by Gaego Mills Jay, Yankee

And it is by no means certain that this last, prefers Mr. Holden. Its first choice, we presume, would be Dr. J. G. Tull, who has remained with the enemy from the beginning, or Henry Clay Jones, who has fled to them. However, the Holden Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, 63 men, are using their influence, and it is thought Joy's preferences will be overcome. If Mr Holden could follow Henry Clay Jones, he would be sure of Joy—but his determination not to go out of Raleigh precludes this.

We subjoin an article from the Atlanta Register, which Mr. Holden would do well to read. The Register is a *conservative* journal of Georgia; for peace on the Georgia basis; and if we remember aright, was one of the papers which Mr Holden a short time since referred to as one of his sett. Read the article:

HOLDEN, THE NORTH CAROLINA "CONSERVATIVE."—Holden, the editor of the North Carolina *Standard*, who is but justly, as we think, denounced as a dangerous malcontent, if not absolutely untrue to the cause of the Confederacy, has issued another sheet of his paper, (the publication of which was recently suspended,) in which he announces himself as a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, at the ensuing August election. His principles and views, he says, are conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. This effrontery of Holden's indicates either that there is something rotten in the State of North Carolina, or that a large portion of its people are egregiously mistaken in his views and principles. There is a test of loyalty which our observation in this revolution has led us to believe almost infallible. It is not the sentiments a man professes, but those he *omits* to profess, which oftenest denote him truly. In the card of Holden, announcing himself, there is not one word of sympathy for the cause of Southern independence, not one word of hope for the ultimate triumph of our arms, not one word of encouragement for the brave men who have drawn the sword, and thrown away the scabbard in defence of our rights. The card is concluded with this studiously equivocal sentence:

"If elected, I will do everything in my power to promote the interests, the honor, and the glory of North Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace."

This equivocal language is identical with that used in Tennessee by Brownlow, Andy Johnson, Tom Nelson, and other traitors, when they were seeking to hoodwink the people, and who, since they have thrown off the cloak of their hypocricy, under the ægis of Lincolnism, have become the most relentless and vindictive of our enemies. We do not believe a man who had a spark of patriotism or sympathy for the Confederate cause in his composition, could frame a card for a similar purpose, even as brief as Holden's, without giving some expression of it. The phrase "*an honorable peace*" as used by the North Carolina "conservative," may mean anything or nothing. As used by the Tennessee tory, it means submission to Federal despotism, obedience to Lincoln's edicts of emancipation, acquiescence in the doctrine of negro equality, tolerance of the revolting practice of amalgamation, (or, in the new rose-water phraseology of the North, "miscegeneration,) surrender of political rights and personal liberty—anything, for re-construction of the "glorious Union." As used by the loyal Confederate citizens, it means recognition of the independent nationality of the Sovereign States of the South, and between the alternatives of subjugation and extermination, the acceptance of the latter.

An honorable peace is the aim and object of this war; and he who fails to advocate the prosecution of it, with all the means and energies of the Confederacy, and the States composing it, so long as an armed foe invades our soil, or menaces our political rights, may well be suspected either of ignorance of what constitutes an honorable peace, or of disloyalty to the South.

But while an unrelaxing prosecution of the war is indispensable to the attainment of an honorable peace, diplomacy has ever been found the potent auxiliary of the sword. For this reason it is deemed not improper by many—the conductors of the "Register" among them—that the principles upon which the government of these States shall be administered, and the policy which shall hereafter guide their relations with the other States of this continent should now be proposed and discussed, in order that the issues of the war and the terms of the coveted peace may be defined clearly, not alone in the minds of our own people, but in those of our enemies.

We shall continue to endeavor to make our views on this subject plain to the comprehension of our readers; and take the occasion to ascribing to the doctrines of this journal a parallelism with those of the North Carolina Standard, are either actuated by a stupidity that is pitible, or a malice that is more than contemptible.

Interesting News Items.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—There was quite a fight at Rutledge, a few days since. The Federals were whipped.

The most flattering accounts continue to be received from Longstreet's army.

We learn that Gen. Morgan's expedition to Kentucky, which was ready to start, has been countermanded, and it has been intonated that "Morgan and his men" have been ordered to join Lee and Forrest in Mississippi, to clear out Grierson, Smith & Co. This will be a great disappointment to the Tennesseeans and Kentuckians, but the powers at Richmond know best what disposition to make of Morgan, and we shall rejoice to hear that Mississippi is once more freed from the freebooters.—*Atlanta Register.*

The Mississippian gives the details of the enemy's loss in Forrest's late fight—we don't know whether to call it the battle of Okolona or the battle of Pontotoc—as follows: 125 killed outright; 50 mortally, 100 severely and slightly wounded, and 525 prisoners. Forrest's sabres must have struck spiteful blows that day.

SHERMAN'S ARMY AT VICKSBURG.—Our latest intelligence is to the effect that Sherman did not stop his retreat until he was safely within the fortifications of Vicksburg, where his entire army now is. There was scarcely any need for such an extraordinary hurry, but when an army is once thoroughly frightened, it is hard to check them. It must be very humiliating to Sherman, notwithstanding his [illegible] head bursting at Meridian, to be compelled to go back without accomplishing one of the objects of his grand raid.—*Mississippian.*

ONE OF THE BABIES WE READ ABOUT.—In Petersburg, Va., somebody has a baby fifteen months old, which weighs one hundred and eleven pounds. He, she or it is a Bishop by name, but when a baby shall make one of them dogs, if he only keeps on growing. We like your nine-eyed, curly-headed, dimpled cherub, very excellent, tintinnabulating little household angels, but thirteen dollars to a three dozen of our from any consideration of pecuniferous weight, that fifty-six thousand a dozen on the market and dear.

Northern News

Our Richmond exchanges of Monday have copious extracts from Northern papers, with dates reaching up to the 10th instant. They contain rather meagre accounts of Fitzpatrick's and Dahlgren's raids. The New York Herald calls it a "miserable raid," and all seem to regard it a sore miscarriage. A telegram from Yorktown to Washington, dated the 7th, tells the fate of Dahlgren. It represents that Dahlgren's party were surrounded by cavalry and infantry, that Dahlgren was killed, and that they saw more than one-half of his men afterwards give themselves up as prisoners. Col. Dahlgren's servant says that he saw the Colonel's naked body, which had been stripped, with the ring finger cut off.

The New York Times contains a long biography of Dahlgren, from which we learn that he was twenty-two years of age, and commenced service under Fremont. He was a son of Admiral Dahlgren.

Old Abe is endeavoring to exonerate himself from blame, by saying that "he finally gave his consent to Kilpatrick to make his raid; he was willing he should try, although all the rest pronounced the scheme impracticable. Military men have not expected that Gen. Kilpatrick would capture Richmond by a *coup de main*, and they are relieved of much anxiety by the information that he has "rode his raid" and is safe. Two months ago, when this expedition was first planned, it *might* have been successful; but since that time the fortifications of Richmond have been strengthened, the garrison has been largely increased, many Union prisoners have been sent southward, and, above all, the rebels have doubtless been informed of the whole programme."

The N. Y. Herald of the 10th has a jeremiad over the failure of the yankee plans, and says that "from the removal of McClellan up to the present time the war on the yankee side has been conducted by the President and a coterie of military advisers at Washington;" and that under this direction disaster has followed disaster with such pitiless persistency; they had so many and such terrible failures, that notwithstanding their triumphs in the west, the yankee nation is well nigh disgusted with the war.

A one sided statement is given of the capture of the Iolas by a party of our men, in the Chesapeake; but despite their evasions, the yankee accounts show it to have been a gallant affair.

We find also the following interesting items in our Richmond exchanges, gleaned from the Northern papers:

There is great discontent over the failure of all Lincoln's late enterprises. "The February expeditions have nearly all miscarried, and the country is becoming alarmed and dissatisfied." Lincoln is holding a grand council of war, to devise measures for retrieving his fortunes.

The World's correspondent says Grant is in favor of raising 250,000 men for another attempt against Richmond. Gen. Grant is reported to have said that Sherman's expedition accomplished every thing that was designed. The World repudiates the idea.

Admiral Wilkes is to be court-martialed for detaining the Vanderbilt when it was sent to pursue the Alabama.

Gen. Meade is on trial for his neck, for his conduct at Gettysburg. Sickles is the principal witness, and charges that Meade wished to run and had given orders to do so; but that he (Sickles) brought on a fight, and thus forced a stand.

Gilmore, abolitionist, has been elected Governor of New Hampshire by 5,000 majority.

REGULAR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS TO BE MADE HEREAFTER.—The friends of the Union prisoners in the South will be gratified to learn that arrangements have been effected by which regular exchanges of prisoners will be made hereafter. The government has gracefully receded from its determination to force Gen. Butler upon the Confederates as the only authority to Major Mulford, whose associations with Mr. Ould, the rebel commissioner, have heretofore been pleasant as well as dignified. The first exchange under the new regulation has already taken place.

Private Wm. Boyle, of the 1st New York Mounted Rifles, convicted of the murder of his superior officer, and sentenced to be shot, had his sentence commuted by President Lincoln to imprisonment for life at hard labor. Private Thomas Abrahams, 139th New York, who guarded Boyle at Williamsburg, let him escape and desert to the enemy.

It was through this wretch that the rebels in Richmond were apprised of the movement of Gen. Butler to release our captives in the Libby and on Belle Isle, twelve hours before his troops reached Bottom's bridge, which they found burned. For this crime General Butler had Abrahams tried. He has been convicted and sentenced to be shot, and the President has approved of this act of justice.

WASHINGTON CITY ITEMS.—Among the first fruits of Gen. Grant's appointment as Lieutenant General will be important changes in the army of the Potomac.

A commission has been appointed by the Secretary of War to visit the camps where all rebel prisoners are confined, and administer to them the oath of allegiance, under the President's recent amnesty proclamation.

YANKEE IMPROVEMENTS UPON "PROGRESS." Upon the bodies of sundry dead negroes, who came in for a share of the slaughter at Ocean Pond, Fla., were found leather thongs, commonly known as cat-o'-nine-tails, with wrist-girdles complete. They were, it is reasonably supposed, designed for use upon the backs of their former masters, under the direction, and with the approval, if not by the order of the Yankee officers of the expedition. The idea is in keeping with Yankee humanity and civilization. It would not succeed, however. Nature protested from the mouths of several thousand muskets, and some fifteen hundred devotees of the dogma that black is white, bit the dust in testimony of their folly.

A despatch from Louisville, dated March 6th, says "Parson Brownlow arrived here to-night on the Nashville train. He has been very sick and is convalescent." So the devil hasn't got his due yet.

JANUARY TAX.—The amount of January tax collected here so far is $1,697,000.—*Philadelphia Journal.*

"To the Officers and Men of the Twentieth United States Colored Troops.

SOLDIERS: We, the mothers, wives, and sisters of the members of the New York Union League Club, of whose liberality and intelligent patriotism, and under whose direct auspices, you have been organized into a body of national troops for the defence of the Union, earnestly sympathizing in the great cause of American free nationality, and desirous of testifying, by some public memorial, our profound sense of the sacred object and the holy cause, in behalf of which you have enlisted, have prepared for you this banner, at once the emblem of freedom and of faith, and the symbol of woman's best wishes and prayers for our common country, and especially for your devotion thereto

When you look at this flag and rush to battle, or stand at guard beneath its sublime motto "GOD AND LIBERTY!" remember that it is also an emblem of love and honor from the daughters of this great Metropolis to her brave sons in the field, and that they will anxiously watch your career, glorying in your heroism, ministering to you when wounded and ill, and honoring our martyrdom with benedictions and with tears."

The above is a part of the general plan now in progress by the discomforted and worn out Yankee government, to substitute for the beaten white soldier and the mercenary hirelings who have heretofore done the Yankee's fighting, the poor negro—to push him to the front of the battle; and, keeping him there by the bayonet, to take shelter for their own cowardly carcasses behind this live bulwark. Already in several battles they have pursued towards the negro this brutally selfish policy, and it has always been attended with the almost entire annihilation of the "Colored Troops." The above epistle, addressed to the 20th U. S. Regt. of this class, is signed by more than a hundred females of the city of New York, of what they call "upper tendom," or "shoddy," or "parvenus." These "mothers, wives and sisters, members of the New York Union League Club," have, it seems, been engaged in organizing these runaway slaves and free negroes, whom heretofore they have permitted to starve in and about the Five Points, and other sinks of iniquity of New York, and under the name of "national troops," are consecrating them to the murder of the husbands, sons and brothers of southern women, who, like themselves, are of white color—but unlike them in all other particulars—and especially in that these last are a christian, virtuous and humane race of women. If anything were wanting to the exposure of the hollow-hearted hypocrisy of that whole race of people, it is to be found in this feminine commendation of these poor negroes by the women of New York, to carnage, slaughter and destruction, under some affected sympathy for "free nationality." These negroes, who have not even been permitted to "follow a trade" or find service in an honorable calling—not even to sit in their churches or ride in their cars—who, undefended by law, have been butchered in their streets by mobs for which no one has been punished—these negroes are thus affectionately greeted by their loving friends now, and thus dedicated to "martyrdom, with benedictions and with tears"—with assurances that these devoted white women will watch them as they "career" to death in the place of brother Jonathan and cousin Aminadab, who will also be watching from behind, the same "career."

And Gen'l. Dix cultivates his pen for a special regret for necessary absence on this interesting occasion. Gen'l. John A. Dix, whose wife, a weak and sickly woman, once visited our southern clime, was warmly and hospitably entertained, cherished and nursed by the masters and mistresses of these same slaves, who carry now his cordial wishes for success in the alacrity of their efforts for the destruction of those who were, to his invalid wife, hospitable and attentive hosts and hostesses, when she needed friends and sympathizers. Gen. Dix, however, is not amenable to heavy censure. He is not a hard fighter—rather literary in his tastes; inclined more to pecuniary emolument, and ravishingly fond of being in the centre of a bevy of crinoline—never more at home than when he can say to the blooming maiden, *yours truly*, John A. Dix. He never shone more advantageously than he does in this letter which we give below, addressed to the interesting committee, for the reception of the 20th regiment negro troops

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1864.

To the Committee for the Reception of the Twentieth United States Colored Regiment:

GENTLEMEN—I much regret that official engagements at my headquarters will not permit me to attend the flag presentation to the regiment. It will carry with it to the field my cordial wishes for its success, and the assurance that the alacrity with which the colored classes in this State are coming forward to co-operate in putting down the rebellion, will secure, as it deserves, the lasting gratitude of the country.

I am, truly, yours,
JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

This Gen'l. Dix, too, is the father of the Reverend Morgan Dix, who it is supposed was to be the medium by which Mrs. Allen would succeed in betraying into captivity Dr. Hoge, with whose family she resided. We should not know where to find a Reverend clergyman more suited for this work than Morgan Dix.

What is to be done with the negro in the Yankee service? We adopt the idea of the Richmond Sentinel, that all inducement should be held out to him to come into our lines—whenever he deserts open the door to him kindly—pardon and receive him, for he is not the fit subject for punishment, unless it be exacted by necessity. This it will be whenever he is found with arms in his hands. To be thus caught, is for him and his leader, death. Let it be so understood—so carried out.

The north, reduced to this strait of employing the slave to fight out its war, is evidently on the wane. A few well put blows in this spring campaign will finish the job.

We are in receipt of a letter enclosing $7 for the *Confederate*, signed H. C or A. C. Baker, we cannot exactly tell which; but no Post Office is given, nor has the envelope any Postmark on it. We are therefore at a loss to know where to send the paper until further instructions are received.

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

The Newbern Times says:

"We are informed that the rebel General in command at Kinston, in this State, has hung several members of the Second North Carolina regiment (whites) captured by him in the recent movement upon Newbern."

The same paper says:

"An army of 50,000 Union soldiers marching to the heart of North Carolina, giving the assurance of protection from Confederate vengeance, would insure the political conquest of the State.

We wish that our authorities at Washington realized more earnestly the importance of positive military movements in this State.

Viewed simply in a military light, an army of 50,000 men here could effect all that the Army of the Potomac has been three years in vain attempting to accomplish. With a force of that number, we could *take and hold* both the grand lines of railroad communication through this State, by which the rebel army in Virginia is replenished and fed. Cut off his supplies from the South and Southwest, and Lee *must* evacuate Virginia or starve. With this retirement, Washington is relieved, and Richmond is ours."

FROM FLORIDA.—It is reported that the Yankees have been reinforced at Jacksonville, and are strongly entrenching themselves. Their pickets are thrown out to the distance of three miles from that point, and ours are within four miles of Jacksonville.—Gen. Beauregard has temporarily established his headquarters in Florida, and at last accounts was at the front with Gen. Finegan. Rumors are rife of movements it would be improper to mention.

The skirmish on the 1st resulted in the loss on our side of seven killed and twenty-two wounded. We captured one piece of artillery and drove the enemy across Cedar Creek, 3 miles from Jacksonville.

The official report of the late fight at Ocean Pond states that our loss is 81 killed and 723 wounded. About 50 of the latter have since died. We captured five pieces of artillery, one stand of colors and 2,000 stand of arms. There are 250 negro prisoners at Tallahassee, and numbers are daily dying from their wounds.

The telegraph line is again in working order from Savannah to Baldwin, Sanderson, Lake City, Madison and Tallahassee. The Yankees destroyed but five miles of the line.

FROM THE PENINSULA.—The statement that Kilpatrick is attempting to get back to Meade's army, by crossing the Rappahannock, is confirmed by passengers who came from King and Queen last night. On Friday his cavalry left that county and went through Essex to Dragons Ford, on the Rappahannock. The heavy rains had so swollen the stream that they could not cross, and on Sunday they again returned to King and Queen, and went on down the Peninsula. The infantry which had been sent as their support had already gone aboard the transports and returned to Yorktown. They said as they went down that they were going to come up with pontoons, and cross the Rappahannock, as that was their intended route back.

The burning of the village at King and Queen C. H., seems to have been an act of deliberate devilishness on the part of the Yankees. They burnt twenty houses, leaving only one dwelling standing—that of Mr. Byrd. They had previously robbed the owners and the inhabitants of the neighborhood of all the provisions they had.

On their route down from Richmond, after the failure of the raid, Kilpatrick's men acted in a most barbarous manner to the inoffensive and helpless people of New Kent and James City. From the cross roads in New Kent, where the vandals entered the stage road, down to Barhamsville, in the same county, they burnt and pillaged nearly every house. At Barhamsville, they destroyed the barn of Nelson Timberlake, burning all his corn and fodder, and stole every pound of his meat. A Mr. James Taylor, who remonstrated with them for their outrages, was knocked down and beaten until he became insensible. Other citizens were most outrageously treated.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

GEN. BUCKNER.—This officer, as has already been stated, has been assigned to Gen. Hood's old division, in Longstreet's army, and, by general order, dated 22d ult., has assumed command. A correspondent of the Savannah Republican says:

General Buckner expressed himself highly honored in being appointed to lead these time honored veterans, and as he placed implicit confidence in them he hoped they would give the same to him. Great satisfaction is manifested in this turn of our affairs, as no doubt the bickerings and ill-feelings of the contest for the Major Generalcy will now cease.—General Buckner is a very courteous gentleman and does not want a name, which goes a long way in obtaining the confidence of the old soldier, who is always suspicious of one of whom no one has heard anything.

THE RECENT AFFAIR AT SUFFOLK.—Additional particulars of the fight at Suffolk last Wednesday show that it was a perfect rout of the enemy. Gen. Ransom advanced on the town about 10 o'clock in the morning and chased in the negro pickets. A regiment of negro cavalry was stationed in the town, which dismounted after the first fire and scattered in all directions. Many were killed in the streets. Several took refuge in a house in the eastern part of the place, and refusing to surrender the house was fired. One got out during the burning, discharging his musket at our men as he came out. He was instantly killed. The three who remained were consumed in the flames. The negroes were pursued to Jericho bridge, which they tore up after crossing. The whole affair seems to have been a race for life on the part of the "colored U. S. cavalry." The camps and quartermaster stores were destroyed. Several of the negroes who enlisted in Suffolk were cut down at the very doors of their former masters. On Thursday morning a large force of Yankees came up, and some skirmishing took place this side of Suffolk. Our wholeloss in the affair was three men. The enemy lost about thirty.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Governor Vance and the People.

Gov. Vance has been invited by the citizens of Cumberland to visit Fayetteville and address the people of that county. We understand the Gov. accepts the invitation, and will designate a time early day when he will comply with the same. We expect the largest number of persons will be present to greet Gov. Vance that has perhaps ever assembled in the old town on a like occasion. Every where there is an anxiety to hear him, and when he gets out among the people, such an enthusiasm will be created in his behalf, as will be crushing to the *agitators* who are so king his defeat. No man is more safely entrenched in the confidence and affections of the people than is Gov. Vance; and they are anxious to manifest it in every way in their power.

European Items.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ABDICATION.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* makes itself responsible for the extraordinary statement that at a [illegible] Council, the Duke of [illegible] question, Queen Victoria rose from the table declaring that she could come to no conclusion without consulting with Prince Albert, retired to her closet, and, on emerging, announced that the Prince was hostile to any act of war by England.

This unmistakable proof of mental aberration is said to have determined Lord Palmerston to urge the abdication of the Queen, and the fact that, instead of joining his mother at Osborne, the Prince of Wales has gone with his princess to St. Leonards, is interpretated as an indication that Edward the VII is preparing to mount the throne, and to inaugurate a new foreign policy in the affairs of Great Britain.

It is certain that the present attitude of the English government cannot long be maintained if England is to keep her praise as a power of the first rank, and if the abdication of Victoria is a necessary preliminary to vigorous and honorable action on the part of Great Britain, that abdication is likely to be insisted upon and accomplished with no unnecessary delay.—*Com. Advertiser.*

THE REBEL LOAN IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The Civil Tribunal of the Seine has just given judgment in an action brought by M. M. Erlanger & Co., bankers, of Paris, against M. Carteret, to recover a sum of 10,000f. advanced to him on the 28d of February, 1863. The plaintiffs grounded their demand on a receipt signed by Carteret in the following terms: "I acknowledge having received from M. Erlanger the sum of 10,000f., payable whenever demanded." The defendant pleaded that, instead of being the debtor, he was really the creditor of Erlanger & Co. for the sum of 1,875 000f., due to him as commission for having procured them the negotiation in London of the loan of 75 millions for the Confederate States of America, by which Erlanger & Co. had cleared 18 500 000f., and that the 10,000f. was only the first instalment of his commission; besides, it was altogether contrary to banking usages to make advances on a mere receipt. He also stated that a suit was now pending before the English courts for the recovery of his commission, and that he had given the receipt in question because the money was advanced before it was absolutely certain that the arrangements for the loan would be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The counsel for the plaintiffs maintained, on the contrary, that the money advanced was really a loan, as shown by the terms of the receipt, and that there was nothing serious in the suit alleged to be pending in England. The tribunal, however, decided that explanations given sufficiently established the fact that the 10,000f. were not a loan, but an installment of the defendant's commission, and accordingly rejected the plaintiff's demand, with costs.

A FACY BALL AT PARIS.—The fancy ball recently given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mme. DROUYN DE LHUYS was attended by more than 6 0 persons, and seldom (says *Galignani*) has a more splendidly picturesque scene been witnessed. In the brilliant crowd were observed the Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, Russia and Turkey, and nearly all the diplomactic body resident in Paris. There were also an immense number of other foreigners of distinction, as well as members of the Senate, Legislative Body, and Council of State, high dignitaries of the court, the principal celebrities of the army and navy, and of the arts, sciences, and letters. The Emperor and Empress were also said to be present incognito. The fancy costumes, exceedingly rich and tasteful, were more numerous than the dominoes, and represented every period of history, the chief mythological characters of every civilization, and fantastical allegorical personages in almost endless variety. Mme. Drouyn de Lhuys wore a costume of the reign of Louis IV.; the Princess de Castelcicala appeared in a splendid mantle studded with gold stars; the Princess Troubetskoi as a Pierrette; the Princess Demidoff in a costume of the time of Henry III.; the Countess de Pourtales as a bat spangled with diamonds; the Baroness de Seebach in a Pompadour costume; Mme de Mackau as a Moorish Princess; Mme. Say as Mary de Medici, in a most splendid costume studded with diamonds, copied from a picture of Rubens'; Mme. Pereira as a personification of Snow; the Viscountess de la Guerronniere as a Louis XV. Marchioness; Mme. Pellegeas Undine, decorated all over with corals; Mme. Guernet as a Polish Hussar; Mlle. Haussman as a Circassian; the two Mlls. Heckeren in extremely elegant fancy costumes; Mlle. du Hally as a Naiad; Mlle. Enkart in a Biblical costume; Mlle. Gutierez as a Mexican; Mlle Chemals Gilloy as an Oriental, and Mlle. Erazu as a Roman dame. One lady (name unknown) personified Photography, being covered from head to foot with portraits, and wearing the camera as a head-dress. There were also two ladies and one gentleman as Touaregs, and wearing black veils.

Professor Hauser, of Heidelberg, has received the Prussian prize for the best German work of German history published during the last five years. The prize in question was created by the King of Prussia in 1844, consists of 1 000 thalers, and is given away every five years. The work of Professor Hauser, which is thus crowned, is "The History of Germany from the Death of Frederick the Great to the end of the Revolutionary War," a solid and laborious production, full of original research and out of the-way, materials, but wanting in spirit and power of narration.

The *Charivari* publishes a caricature representing a huge cauldron placed on a blazing fire, and entitled "The Germanic Confederation." Austria and Prussia are sitting on the lid and trying with all their force to keep it down, but it already has risen at one side, and a number of small personages are seen below heaving it gradually up. An inscription underneath declares that the boiling pot no longer respects the pressure on the cover.

The Trieste Observer states that a bust by the hand of Canova has just been discovered in the villa of Altichiero, near Padua. It is the bust of Paul Renier, the last but one of the Doges of Venice. It has been purchased by a rich citizen of Trieste, M. Bottacin.

The Rouen *Nouvelliste* complains of Confederate cotton, bales of which, after running the blockade, are found to contain conical-shaped cannon balls, each weighing nine kilogrammes, to the serious loss of the purchasers.

DEFEAT OF THE RADICALS IN LOUISIANA.—The radical abolitionists were signally defeated in the late election in a part of the State of Louisiana, and General Banks' policy of freeing the negroes, but keeping them at work, which has met the resolutes hostility of Wendell Phillips and his tribe, was fully